The Centre Reporter.

OLD ES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. AUGUST 9, 1888.

NO. 30

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places of holding the general elections for their districts on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1888,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock p. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in convention at the Court House in Bellefonte, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1888,

at 2 o'clock p. m. to nominate

1 Candidate for Jury Commissioner,
1 Candidate for Coroner,
2 Candidates for Legislature,
1 Candidate for Congress,
3 Congressional Conferees,

and to transact such other business as shall properly be brought before it and the interests of the party may require.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte, N. W	2	Haines, E. P	2
" S. W	3	" W. P	2
" W. W	1	Halfmoon	1
Howard Boro	1	Harris	2
Milesburg Boro	1	Huston	1
Centre Hall Boro	1	Howard	1
Millheim Boro	2	Liberty	1
Philipsburg, 1st W	1	Marion	2
" 2d W	2	Miles	5
" 3d W	1	Patton	2
Unionville Boro	1	Penn	4
Benner	3	Potter, N. P	2
Boggs, N. P	1	" S. P	4
" W. P	2	Rush, S. P	2
" E. P	1	" N. P	3
Burnside	1	Snow Shoe, W. P	1
College	2	" E. P	2
Curtin	1	Spring	5
Ferguson, E. P	3	Taylor	1
" W. P	1	Union	1
Gregg, S. P	5	Walker	4
" N. P	1	Worth	2
Total	87		

The rules for holding the delegate election and the names of the persons appointed to hold the same will be published hereafter.

AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.
WM. F. REBER, Sec.

It is reported that a lady threatened to broomstick Schnapps Feidler, for spitting tobacco juice on her carpet, and she was a Harrison woman at that. Oh Tippecanoe, and squirt tobacco juice too!

There are about 10 million voters in the United States. Now if the Philadelphia *Press* keeps on printing lists of floppers at its present rate for three months, it can count 20 million majority for Harrison after that time.

The Republican papers are trying to bolster up their cause by giving bogus accounts of floppers to their side. If they wait until November, they will hear of one fellow, Harrison, getting most awfully flopped.

It is the farmers and laboring man's turn now to be protected by a lowering of taxes, or tariff, on implements, food and clothing. The millionaire and monopolist have had more than their share.

It was Matthew Quay, the present head of the Republican national executive committee, who said this of the president's veto of the dependent pension bill. "The men who did the actual fighting and have some pride in their record resent the idea of being pauperized. That veto message is the best thing that President Cleveland has set his hand to, and if I were in the senate now I would vote to sustain it."

The Philad. Press, the leading Republican organ, also sustained Cleveland in his veto of that bill, and denounced the panper pension act as an outrage.

No portion of Mr. Mills' speech was more effective than that in which he showed how duties levied not for revenue but for protection exact vast sums from the people, in addition to what goes into the public treasury. For instance, as he shows, in order to get $62,000,000 of revenue from manufacturers of iron and steel and woolen and cotton goods, the people have to pay from $500,000,000 to $600,000,000. In other words, on three branches of manufacture the people pay $60,000,000 of revenue into the treasury and $560,000,000 to the manufacturers as bounty. Is it any wonder that the people are groaning under the burden of taxation?

It must be humiliating to the supporters of Harrison, that they can't get any enthusiasm kindled until Blaine arrives, who will be received with great pomp which will then be published as a great Harrison uprising. Blaine will be in the front and Harrison in the background--the Maine man all, and the Indiana man nothing.

With reference to the tariff it is the same. The leaders are waiting until Blaine returns to hear from him what shall be done with the tariff. Harrison is not consulted at all, and any thing he might advise will have no weight.

With the Democrats its the opposite—Cleveland is their champion and leader.

Well, this is a little rough on the grandson.

STORY OF SEVEN ALLEGED DEMOCRATIC FLOPPERS EXPLODED.

The Pittsburg Post contains the following: Seven more "floppers" are safe in the fold. Three Pittsburg papers yesterday devoted considerable space to the announcement that Thomas Murray and his six sons, Nicholas, Edward, George, Thomas, Dennis and Matthias, had declared in favor of Harrison and Morton and would support the Republican ticket.

Everyone who knew the Murrays expected to see a denial of the report, and the Post had that pleasant duty to perform. Thomas Murray prepared a denial of the charge in toto, over his signature. He says that had the person who circulated the story been present at a little family reunion of the Murrays last evening he would have been shown very forcibly where he was wrong. The blood of the Murrays is up, and they want both vindication and vengeance.

In Pittsburg, also reported as having gone over to Harrison, Miles Maxwell, who has the convictions of a true Democrat, and the courage to express them says he can whip the liar who wrote the article. Jonas Kaufman, a prominent merchant, also denies that he has flopped. Of the list of men in Shenango township who are quoted as having voted for Harrison and Tyler in 1840, and as being for the son of his grandfather, William Griggley says he voted for Van Buren in that year and will vote for Cleveland in 1888.

PRIVATE PENSIONS.

The readers of the Republican journals are of the opinion that President Cleveland is in the habit of vetoing all private pensions bills. This is a mistake. The President does veto private pensions bills when in his estimation they are not justifiable and such cases are paraded by every Republican newspaper, without giving reasons, for political capital. President Cleve and has signed more private pension bills during less than one term than any two presidents during their entire administrations, and at a period almost a decade after the close of the war, when naturally there would be less pensions granted than immediately after the conflict. The following is the number of private pension bills signed by respective Presidents during their terms:

Grant, during two terms	485
Hayes, one term	303
Garfield—Arthur	736
Cleveland, to date	1228

And this Democratic administration under President Cleveland, has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than has ever been paid before during an equal period.

WHAT FREE WOOL MEANS.

The exemption of wool from duties means the cutting off of nearly $6,000,000 of needless revenue which now goes to swell a surplus for the politicians to squander.

The woollen manufacturers themselves asked for free wool in the official statement of their National Association to the Secretary of the Treasury no longer ago than 1885. They declared the obvious truth that "the American manufacturer, to compete with the fabrics of other Nations in the endless variety demanded by our times, must have the power of selecting a portion of his raw material from all the world's sources of supply."

Free wool means cheaper and better clothing, carpets and blankets for the people. It means a wider market for our manufacturers, and therefore more work for the operatives and a greater demand for the domestic product. The United States is now exporting less than $500,000 worth of woollen goods, while England, with untaxed raw material, exports more than $100,000,000. Domestic wool is cheap both because of and in spite of tariff. Free foreign wool for the necessary admixture will increase the consumption and therefore better the price of home grown wool.

RESULTS OF THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

The licenses have now been granted under the new license law throughout the State, and there are 7,724 licensed houses against 14,553 under the old law.

There were 11,590 applications, taking the whole State, of which about two thirds were granted, although in Philadelphia two thirds were rejected.

The revenue from 14,553 licensed houses last year was $976,179. The revenue from 7,724 licensed houses this year is $1,835,963. In short, we have one-half the licensed houses and doubled revenue.

Nearly all the floppers reported by the Philadelphia *Press* are having denials printed—what will become of the grandson now?

The Republicans have found the grandady game poor business to run the campaign on—why not fall back on grandmamy too? What a set of grannies, anyhow.

HE COMETH OUT FOR GROVER.

MR. A. B. FARQUHAR, OF YORK, DECLARES HIMSELF FOR CLEVELAND AND TARIFF REFORM.

One of the largest manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania is that of A. B. Farquhar, of York, who makes agricultural implements. He was a warm personal friend of Garfield, and only last week he pronounced for Cleveland. In an interview recently he said: "I have not left the republican party; it has left me. I became a republican because I believed that every man, woman or child in America, white or black, had an equal right to liberty and the untrammeled pursuit of happiness. I voted for all of our republican presidents. The republican party has deserted the principles of its noble founders and now stands for the policy of shackling trade and taxing labor to give bounties to favored classes. It has become the party of centralization and monopoly, imagining that the government was instituted for its benefit, while I, in common with its former great lights, Lincoln, Chase and McCulloch, believe in the economic principles of Jefferson. No old-time republican owes apology for advocating tariff reform.

FREE RAW MATERIAL A BENEFIT.

"After the war I remained with the party called republican so long as I believed the national credit (more important than systems of taxation) was safer in its hands. But President Cleveland's administration has proved there is no difference between the parties in this respect, and his tariff reform policy is certainly in the direction of national progress. The effect of high tariff rates is to encourage monopolies and trusts, and the farmer is beginning to understand this very well. Manufacturers seek to terrify farmers with a picture of the competition they will have when their factories are closed and their hands have to go on the farm. What nonsense! The Mills bill, by reducing the cost of the raw material, will open a dozen factories where it will close one. It is, besides, demonstrably impossible to break up any considerable portion of the manufacturing industry of the country even under absolute free trade [I am very sure that I would not have to stop, but would rather do so than have the community taxed to support me,] while it is certain that with a lower tariff the farmers' supplies might be more cheaply obtained.

THE FARMER DERIVES NO BENEFIT.

"In short, no benefit is derived by the farmer from the protective system; it is, however, very certain that the increased price he has to pay for supplies impoverishes him and makes the monopolist a millionaire. If wool was placed on the free list it would simply be what the wool growing states desire. The older states are growing less and less dependent upon wool, but farmers everywhere suffer more from increased cost of clothing than they would gain by tariff on wool, and a reduction of tariff, therefore, would prove a benefit to the farming community.

"Although the prices of agricultural implements are enhanced by the tariff, the implement makers suffer by the present war tariff system in several ways. He is at a disadvantage in the export of his wares. He is at increased expense for raw material. His sales are diminished, and the high tariff, bearing particularly hard upon his customers, the farming community, he suffers with them. Were the president's policy carried out, he would, while able to sell his implements at lower prices, make more of them and make better profits upon his business.

THE FALLACY OF PROTECTION.

"Protection is the father of millionaires and paupers, and the question simply is, shall we continue thus to tax labor and trade to fill the already overflowing treasury vaults and the pockets of the millionaire, with a certain following of hard times and disastrous commercial reverses? It should seem that everyone must know by this time how tariffs are made—lobbied through congress by those who expect to reap the benefit. Protection is asked for infant industries but the larger they grow the more is demanded. It is eternally dinned into the ears of the workingman that all this is done in his interest. Who is to teach him the truth that protection is always a tax upon labor, not upon capital? The duty must fall, indirectly or directly, on the congressmen.

"As to President Cleveland, his standard of duty lifts him above partisanship. I like his administration well enough to continue it. He has a place in the hearts of the people such as never could have been acquired by any amount of scheming."

A PROMINET PITTSBURG REPUBLICAN LEAVES HIS PARTY.

John Mc Kee, of the Eleventh ward one of the best policemen and politicians in that city, has left both the police force and the republican party. His action has caused no little comment on political circles.

SHEARING A SHEEP.

A good one is told on Schnapps Fiedler. While in the cars a few days ago, Schnapps looked back and tackled a stranger on the seat behind him on the wool question, looking wise and telling him the benefit a tariff would be to the wool industry and woolen manufacturer. But it happened the stranger was a large woolen manufacturer from Philadelphia, by name of Blackwell, and when Schnapps got his say in Mr. Blackwell told him, that if he had a boy eight years old that would talk such miserable nonsense, he would spank him, and in two minutes the wool manufacturer had Schnapps see that he didn't know what he was talking about, and had put himself down a regular sheep, not knowing enough about the wool on him to do him until after dinner. The wool manufacturer on getting to Bellefonte described the fellow who tackled him on the cars as having quite a big nose, etc., and the description showed it was Schnapps Fiedler, and now the boys holler at him, "Bah, sheep, have you got any wool?" The idea of Schnapps enlightening a woolen manufacturer on the wool question!

In the currant number of *Puck* is a two-page campaign cartoon by Dalrymple. In the scene are shown a farm house, a barn and many objects of use to the farmer. From the house flies a red flag with the le end: "To be sold for taxes—Farm, etc." Against the barn is posted a paper with "Preserve the tariff that make you rich;" and another poster with the words, "Vote for Harrison and Free Whiskey." Here are some of the objects in the picture, each being tagged as follows:

Farmers' Necessaries.	Tax.
Shingles on barn	35c per 1,000
Weatherboarding	$2 per 1,000 feet
Pump	45 per cent
Tincup on top of pump	45 per cent
Plow	45 per cent
Hoe	45 per cent
Rake	45 per cent
Cow licking salt-block [salt]	12c per 100 lbs
Milk pail	45 per cent
Screws	12c lb
Nails	4c lb
Broom	25 per cent
Candlestick	29 per cent
Farmer's coat	35 per cent
Farmer's hatband	35 per cent
Farmer's wife's back-hair comb	35 per cent

Etc., etc., etc., etc.,

To the farmer who stands in the porch with a "second mortgage" scroll in his hand, a starving dog with a taxed collar between his legs and a taxed gun leaning beside a taxed broom against the taxed door-post [his little boy Johnny wearing taxed clothes behind him]—to this farmer with blood in his eye and a big "tax" patch on his trousers approaches a sleek, oily tariff-fattened millionaire who as yet has had none of the fat fried out of him. Then comes the following short, sharp and decisive dialogue:

Protectionist Orator—"Look around you, my friend, and reflect that you owe the magnificent prosperity which we enjoy to our glorious protective tariff—"

Disgusted Farmer—"*Johnny, get your gun, get your gun!*"

Climax!

FREE WHISKY.

Joking aside, whisky is not one of the necessaries of life, and woolen clothing is. Abolish the tax on wool first, and let the people who drink whisky abolish the whisky tax for themselves if they choose.

"It was little more than 30 years ago," says the Springfield Republican, (Ind.) "that Henry Wilson, Charles Sumner and the other representatives of Massachusetts in congress spoke and voted in favor of reducing an average 25 per cent. tariff to one of 18 to 20 per cent. Their political descendants last night at Boston denounced the proposed reduction of a 47 per cent. tariff to one of 42 per cent. as meaning free trade."

The Washington Post (Dem.) has noticed that, "notwithstanding the predictions of dire disaster to follow the Mills bill, people keep on putting their money into manufacturing enterprises. One million dollars will be expended on a steel plant in Fall River, Mass., and out in Indiana the Republican treasurer of the State, who wants to be re-nominated has subscribed for stock in a cotton mill."

Men who do not care more for their party than to get an office, will be found just as selfish in all other places, church, society, or wherever they may be. They are a friend so long as you can be used by them, or as long as you patronize them, and give *them* all your patronage and flare up if you give your equally good, or far better neighbor a speck of your patronage. Such men will be found everywhere, and little and mean in all things, and the best way to deal with such is to put your foot on them at once and not let them use you as tools and fools, and to kick you when you are unable to longer serve them. There is no gratitude in a man of mean and little instincts, and the sooner you let him know that you are your own man the better,

THE COLORED DEMOCRATS.

J. Milton Turner, Chairman of the national negro Democratic executive committee, has returned from the Indianapolis convention. He was seen by a reporter, to whom he said: "The Indianapolis convention was by far the most intellectual gathering of negroes that ever assembled together in this country. There were nine lawyers, five physicians and a large number of teachers, among the latter being Prof. Poter H. Clark, the greatest negro educator of the age. I shall call a meeting at an early day for the executive committee in New York, when we will communicate with the national Democratic committee. Our policy will be to cooperate with the party in doubtful States by furnishing speakers literature and workers. A national Democratic negro paper will be established in Washington, D. C., and the result of the movement will be a far better understanding between the whites and negroes at the South than has existed heretofore.

"The attempt of Republican papers to ridicule this movement is an admission that our arguments are unanswerable. The negro's interests are with the party which advocates tariff reform."

In a speech delivered in New York, a short time ago, Mr. Mills spoke these plain truths:

"On the great issue of to-day the democratic party stands by the rights of the people. The democratic party demands that the power of taxation conferred upon congress by the constitution shall only be exerted to take from the people whatever amount is necessary to support an honest administration of the government. [Applause.] Its honest endeavor to make the nation return to such a condition of affairs is met by the republicans with the cry of 'Free trade.' If we were a free trade party, then what, in heaven's name, has the republican party been, and only a few years ago? In the Forty-seventh congress (1881) the republican party created a tariff commission, every member of which was a protectionist. They listened to protectionists from all parts of the country, and what was the result? They recommended an average reduction in duties of from 20 to 25 per cent, which they said in their report would not hurt anybody or anything, but would prove beneficial to manufacturers, laborers and everybody else. One of these commissioners was the late Edward L. Hayes, the president of the woolen manufacturers' league, and another was Robert P. Porter, now the editor of the New York Press who is aghast at the wickedness of the democrats in trying to reduce the tariff an average of 7 per cent. [Great laughter.]

"No democrat in this country desires free trade. But, as the president said, we are face to face with a condition, not a theory. An eighty-million dollars surplus puts the treasury into a very dangerous condition, and it must be remedied."

GRANT ON THE TARIFF.

And now comes the man who went back in the musty past and found the fourth plank in the platform, on which Grant was nominated in 1868, to read as follows: "It is due to *the labor* of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit." Twenty years later they have forgotten equalization and want reduction on whisky.—*Washington Post.*

Saturday next will be the time for holding the Democratic primary elections. While the candidates are few, it behooves all Democrats none the less to be concerned for the choosing of good men as delegates—men who have only the wellfare of the party at heart, and who will favor good, competent men for nomination to such places as are to be filled. The party must show clean hands and clean material, if it desires to get back to its proud old positionas a shining star in the Democratic galaxy. Cutting down our majorities has been brought about by placing in nomination men who were not the real choice of the Democracy, or such as could scarce be reckoned, and really were not, Democrats. This justly wrought discontent and even brought about the defeat of a ticket which should have been elected. Democrats, you who sincerely have the building up of the party at heart, profit by the mistakes of the past.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in the city of Harrisburg at 2 p. m., on Tuesday, August 28, at the Bolton house, to nominate a candidate for auditor general, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

BENJ. M. NEAD, Secretary. ELLIOTT P. KISNER, Chairman.

Republican journals that can't wait until Cleveland writes his letter of acceptance, might put in time profitably by reading his message on tax reform.

Subscribe for the REPORTER for the campaign.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's Office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1888, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The first and partial account of T. W. & C. W. Hostermen, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Hosterman, late of Haines township, deceased.
2. First and final account of A. E. Clemson, administrator of, &c., of Richard Irvin, deceased.
3. The first and final account of John M. M'Coy administrator of, &c., of Wm. McCormick, Sr., late of Potter township, deceased.
4. The account of T. E. and F. P. Vonada, administrators of, &c., of Henry Vonada, late of Haines township, deceased.
5. First account of Clement Dale, administrator of, &c., of John G. Sankey, late of Potter township deceased.
6. The first and final account of W. S. Loy, executor of, &c., of the last will and testament of Sarah Loy, late of Burnside township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of T. B. Jamison, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell the real estate of May Miller, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
8. Final account of David Fye, guardian of Arvilla Bloom, minor child of Wm. Bloom, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
9. The account of U. S. Shafer, executor of, &c, of Simon Smull, late of Miles township, deceased.
10. The second and final account of Adam Shafer, Jr., one of the executors of, &c., of George Schmeltzer, late of Miles township, deceased.
11. First and final account of J. Edward Kline, administrator of, &c., of George Kline, late of Potter township, deceased.
12. The account of John Wolf, administrator c. t. a. of Rebecca Frazier, late of Miles township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of E. R. Chambers, administrators of, &c, of Elizabeth Musselman late of College township, deceased.
14. The account of D. Z. Kline, executor of, &c, of Christian Uhl, late of Spring township, deceased.
15. The first and final account of D. S. Keller, executor of, &c., of Henry Keller, Jr., late of Harris township, deceased.
16. The first and final account of D. S. Keller, administrator of, &c., of Henry Keller, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of W. H. Corman and Reuben Kramer, executors of, &c., of David Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
18. The account of Albert Hoy, administrator of, &c., of David Krepps, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
19. First and final account of A. C. Ripka and W. H. Ripka, administrators of, &c., of Charles Ripka, late of Gregg township, deceased.
20. The second and pardial account of T. F. Adams, executor of, &c., of Frances M. Atherton, late of Milesburg borough, deceased.
21. The first and final account of James W. Beck, administrator of, &c., of Nancy Beck, late of Marion township, deceased.
22. The account of John P. Harris, trustee in partition to sell the real estate of Christian Lowry Sr., late of Benner township, deceased.
23. The first and partial account of J. R. Wolf, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
24. The first and final account of C. M. Sellers, B. W. Way and Samuel T. Gray, administrators of, &c., of Agnew Sellers, late of Patton township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Adam C. Witherite and Philip Reside, executors of, &c., of John Reside, late of Boggs township, deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Bellefonte, July 23, 1888.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon. the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on the 4th Monday of Aug. A. D. 1888, for a charter of a corporation, to be called "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Cross," in Georges Valley, Centre county, Penna. The object of which shall be to advance the Glory of God and secure the Spiritual good of the members and promote the moral and religious welfare of the community in the preaching of the Gospel and the faithful observance and administrations of the Sacrament and Ordinances of Jesus Christ, according to the government of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States of America.

STITZER & MAGEE, Att'ys for Petitioners.
Bellefonte, Pa., July 18, '88.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1888, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Aug. being the 27th day of Aug. 1888, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1888, and the one hundred and twelfth year of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT COOK, Sheriff.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that Maj. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce that John T. McCormack, of Ferguson, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt of Snow Shoe, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Aaron Williams, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

EDUCATIONAL.

Those having children to educate will do well to send a postal card for a copy of the Educational Number of the Herald and Presbyter containing announcements and advertisements of the leading schools and colleges of the country. Address, MONFORT & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Collier's Once a Week is a handsomely and profusely illustrated paper of twenty pages, containing two serials, several complete stories, special articles on society matters, political articles by the best writers in both the leading parties, amusements, Wall street financial "bubbles," fashions, and departments devoted to the education and culture of young men and young women, and for the edification of the family. Not a line is permitted in its colums that is not absolutely pure. It is mailed to subscribers at 25 cents per month, payable to the collector, who will call at the subscriber's address, or $2.70 per year in advance. Publication office, No. 104 Attorney st., New York.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Near Curtisville, Indiana, John Hadley, for whom Constable George Crutchfield had a warrant charging him with horse-stealing, on the 24th shot and mortally wounded the constable. Two hundred men are searching for the murderer. Near Neligh, Nebraska, a young man named Schmidt, his sister and two brothers, named Vanderschuck, were returning on the 30th ult., with several others, from a wedding at Ewing, and got into a quarrel, which ended in a free fight. Schmidt was fatally cut across the abdomen, his sister was wounded in the arm, one of the Vanderschucks had his shoulder broken, and was twice stabbed in the back, while the other brother was slightly cut with a knife and seriously cut on the head with a club. The dead bodies of Henry Heesh, a retired saloon keeper, and his wife, were found in their house, in Chicago, early on the morning of the 31st ult. Both were past middle age. From appearances Heesh had choked his wife to death and then committed suicide by hanging to a door frame. Friends of Mrs. Heesh, who had not fully recovered from a sunstroke last summer, fear that the heat of the 28th ult, may have affected her, mind, and caused a quarrel between her and her husband in which he choked her in self-defence, and then hung himself, out of remorse. Three men who, while drunk, murdered Charles Burks, brakeman on a passenger train on the Gulf Road, near Hardy, Arkansas, on the 29th ult, have been arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal. Feeling against the men, who are in jail, is bitter, and mob violence is feared. Laborers, in excavating for a new building in East Dubuque, Iowa, on the 31st ult, came upon a number of skeletons of middle-aged men. One skull has a bullet-hole through it. Twenty-five years ago the site was occupied by a boarding house, and old settlers remember stories of mysterious disappearances of strangers about that time. Calvin Faulkner shot and killed Michael Shantry at Athens, Tenn., on the 31st ult, because Shantry, contrary to Faulkner's wishes, paid his addresses to the latter's daughter.

—Benjamin Duncan, colored, was killed in a fight with an unknown colored woman, who attacked him with a butcher knife, near Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 30th ult. Sidney Dolby and George Armstrong, both colored, being drunk, quarrelled in Saratoga, on evening of the 30th ult. Armstrong threw Dolby down stairs, and, as Dolby died soon afterwards, it is supposed his neck was broken by the fall.

—By the capsizing of a boat by a squall at Halifax on the 30th ult., Garrett Roach, his little son and a young nephew, named Wells, were drowned. L. Smith, a school teacher, was found dead in a sloop near Esquimalt, British Columbia, on the 30th ult. Two other men who left on the sloop with Smith are missing and supposed to be drowned. Angus and Thomas Chassels, brothers, were on the 31st ult., drowned while bathing in Charleston lake, at Farmersville, Ontario.

—Maria and Virette Reever, maiden sisters, living near Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the evening of the 30th ult., killed one burglar and mortally wounded another. One of the women, seeing a man in her room, seized a revolver and sent a bullet through his brain. The other sister, being awakened, sprang upon the other burglar and shot him through the groin as he was about to jump from a window.

—The incendiary fire that swept Port au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, on the 4th and 7th ult., destroyed 850 buildings, and the loss amounted to $2,000,000.

—A train of empty flat cars was thrown from the track by a fallen tree, near Otsego Lake, Michigan, on the 30th ult. Twenty-five men are reported injured, 16 severely and three perhaps fatally. By an explosion on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Scranton, on the morning of the 31st ult., a locomotive attached to a heavy coal train was blown to pieces. Harvey Keid, the fireman, was killed, and Irving stein, engineer, was severely injured. Frank Basil, Joseph Callaghan and Giovanni Antonia, cellar diggers, were badly injured by the premature explosion of a blast in New York on the 31st ult. The boiler of a locomotive attached to the 10.35 o'clock train, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, from Chestnut Hill, on the evening of the 31st ult., exploded at Columbia Avenue Station, Philadelphia. Andrew Pond, the engineer and Peter Grakiow, fireman, were killed.

—Frank Mott, a confidential bookkeeper for Daniel Stone & Co., of Cincinnati, left his home on the 28th ult., telling his wife she would probably not see him again. On his desk was a note saying that if his books were wrong his father would make up the deficiency. He has not since been heard of. It is not yet known that he is a defaulter.

—The wife of John Phillips, the base ball player, who with Skip Larkins was murdered on the 29th ult. at Chicago, has become insane in consequence of her husband's death. At the funeral on the 1st, after the coffin had been lowered into the grave, she became hysterical and threw herself into the excavation, declaring that she would be buried with her husband. She was removed with difficulty.

—There is danger of a riot between American and Italian laborers on the Mahoning Railroad, at Findlay, Ohio. The Italians numbering 200 struck and demanded their pay. Paymaster Henry Jones arrived with the money and was besieged by the Italians, each demanding his pay at once and disputing the amount. They became violent and secured a rope with which they intended to hang Jones. At this juncture a Sheriff's posse arrived and dispersed the rioters for a time. The feeling against the Italians by the other laborers is very bitter.

—Edward Stonebreaker, a wholesale liquor merchant of Baltimore, was run over and killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the evening of the 1st, near Hyattsville.

—John Kirkman, President of the American National Bank of Nashville, was killed on the 1st, in a runaway accident.

—The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows a reduction, during July, of $4,137,298. Total cash in the Treasury, $646,123,367. The total coinage at the United States Mints during July amounted to $3,430,560. The number of standard dollars turned out was 1,228,000.

—On the 30th ult. was the warmest day of the season in Chicago, the temperature ranging from 78 degrees in the shade, at 7 A. M., to 93 at 4 P. M. Several cases of prostration were reported, one fatal. On the morning of the 31st ult., a heavy thunder storm was followed by a rapid rise of temperature, giving promise of another hot day. During the storm a flagstaff on a corner of the Palmer House was shattered by lightning, and the crash and shock caused quite a panic among the boarders. Reports from Western Kansas state that during the last few days a hot wind has badly burned the corn crop. This is the situation west of Ellsworth, Great Bend, Lyons and Chase. The crop, it is feared, will not meet expectation.

—A gang of "moonshiners" has been for some time operating in Dibb's county, Alabama. A short time since they expelled a U. S. Deputy Marshal and ordered him never to return. Last Sunday they waylaid, robbed and murdered a prominent citizen. A posse was then organized for their capture, and they took refuge in an old drift of a coal mine, when the posse determined to starve them out. On Monday night one of the gang made a dash for liberty and was shot dead by the posse. At last accounts the rest of the gang were still besieged in the mine. George Klingbeil, a Chicago saloon keeper, was shot three times last evening, but not dangerously wounded, by an unknown drunken man, to whom Klingbeil refused to sell liquor. The assailant escaped.

—At Pittsboro, Mississippi, on the 31st ult., a fight took place between Robert Reagan, on the one side, and E. N. Enochs, James Enochs and Charles Cochran, on the other. Reagan was assaulted by his three antagonists, and finding retreat impossible he drew his pocket knife and used it with such effect that in five minutes Cochran lay dead on the ground, while the two Enochs were mortally wounded. Reagan had three ribs broken by a blow from a bar. At Carthage, Tennessee, on the evening of the 31st ult., 50 armed men took from the jail and lynched W. H. Handley, who in September last, killed a deputy sheriff named Worman. Handley's trial was to have begun on the 1st. William Ellsworth, 18 years old, was shot and killed at Laporte, Ind., on the 1st by Oliver White, about the same age. Ellsworth was fishing and White and other boys were throwing stones at him from a bridge overhead. White drew a revolver, when Ellsworth picked up two stones and advanced on him. The former fired with fatal effect, ran away and has not been captured. The Coroner's jury, which on the 1st investigated the deaths of Henry Heesh and wife at Chicago, found that Heesh had deliberately strangled his wife and then committed suicide by hanging. Testimony was adduced showing that on three different occasions Heesh spoke of trouble with his wife and intimated that the result would be her death. While George Harris, 14 years old, was practicing at a target with a rifle, in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 31st ult, his sister, 11 years old, seized the muzzle and there was a playful struggle for the possession of the weapon, which was accidentally discharged. The little girl was instantly killed.

—During a gale at Tiffin, Ohio, on the 31st ult, the west wall of the nail works was blown down and other buildings were damaged. The tent of the Transatlantic circus was blown to shreds and its paraphernalia wrecked.

—One of the men injured by the railroad disaster at Gaylord, Michigan, Joseph Pollhen, of Bay City has since died, and two others are not expected to recover. A west-bound passenger train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad ran over a cow near Tyrasa, Ark., on the 31st ult. and was thrown from the track. Fireman John Davis was killed. No one else was seriously injured. A Baltimore and Ohio freight train was wrecked near Barnesville, Ohio, on the morning of the 1st. Ten cars were smashed, and three tramps stealing a ride were injured, one fatally. Eight cars of a Nickel Plate freight train fell through a bridge near Silver creek, New York, on the morning of the 1st, and were demolished. A brakeman was dangerously injured. A boiler explosion near Forestville, North Carolina, on the 31st ult., caused by a leaky boiler used with a portable steam engine to run a threshing machine, killed a colored man named Moses Mangum and probably fatally injured P. H. Mangum, a farmer, on horseback.

—A violent thunder storm prevailed in St. Louis late on the afternoon of the 1st, and much damage was done by wind and lightning in all parts of the city. John Gardner, a park policeman, was killed by lightning, and a young woman standing near him was stunned. The day was the hottest of the season, the signal office maximum being 93 degrees. There were 25 sunstrokes, three fatal. The 31st ult, was the hottest day of the season in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, the temperature having ranged from 92 to 105. A number of heat prostrations were reported, two fatal. During a thunder storm considerable damage was done by lightning, especially about Clinton, Iowa. Seven deaths occurred in Kansas City on the 1st and on the 31st ult. from the excessive heat. The highest temperature recorded was 97. Six laborers, workers in the Anglo-Swiss milk factory at Dixon, Ill., were overcome by the heat on the 31st ult.

—Twenty-one houses in St. Cloud, Minn., were struck by lightning during the storm on the evening of the 1st. Two children of Mrs. Klingert are expected to die from the effects of the bolt that struck her home. Three passenger trains on the Manitoba Road are unable to proceed. A hail storm passed over the Sisseton reservation, in Minnesota, on the 31st ult., and ruined all the crops in a tract 10 miles long by a mile in width. Near Rosemont a young man named Cummings was killed by lightning. During a thunder storm in Chicago on the evening of the 2d lightning struck one of the stables of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. The flames communicated to a second barn and both were destroyed, together with 20 horses. The loss is $15,000, fully insured.

—By a premature explosion of blasting powder near Hancock, Maryland, on the 2d, J. H. Shackleford, a section boss on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was killed, and three colored laborers were fatally injured. In Pottsville, on the afternoon of the 2d, Eddie Bartlett, aged 10 years, attempted to drive a nail with a 50 calibre rifle cartridge with which he was playing. The cartridge exploded, blowing off all his fingers, blasting his eyes and lacerating his face, while the bullet entered his abdomen. His injuries are fatal.

—On July 15 the volcano of Iwahassi, in Japan, suddenly became active, and 56 houses in Iwasenura were destroyed. The eruption continued next day with unabated violence and burned 30 houses and 400 persons in a village named Bira.

—The Live Stock Commissioners of Illinois, at a meeting on the 1st, were informed of the probable existence of Texas fever in the following places: One case at Brighton, one at Effingham, one at Mattoon and one at Neoga. The Brighton case has been proved to be Texas fever. The others are being investigated.

—It is reported from Mount Sterling, Kentucky, that, at the county seat of Knott county, on the 28th ult., a fight took place between a Sheriff's posse who were guarding prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary and a mob who attempted their release. One of the mob was killed. Later the posse was attacked, and three persons were killed and several wounded.

—H. E. Pennypacker, aged 45 years, was arrested in Pittsburg, on the evening of the 2d, on a charge of forging oil leases. The information was made by J. I. Buchanan, trustee for the United Oil and Gas Trust Company, who alleges that Pennypacker sold him fourteen forged leases on property in Scalt, Bethel and Snowden townships, Allegheny county. The amount of the forgeries is about $2000.

—Two boys, named Golden, aged respectively 10 and 12 years, living in Des Moines, went on the Rock Island Railroad track on the 1st, and tried to wreck a train by placing obstructions on the rails. The young rascals were captured.

—A freight train on the Cincinnati Sounthern Railroad broke a truck on the evening of the 31st ult., near Somerset, Kentucky, and all the cars tumbled down a 150-foot embankment. The conductor and two tramps were killed. The span of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge near Connellsville, Penna., gave way on the morning of the 2d, letting a shifting engine and one car into the river. Five train men were slightly injured. The timbers of the span were rotten.

—Three thousand deaths from cholera have occurred at Changchow, China, within sixty days,

—It is now believed that the death of Mrs. Keesch, in Chicago, was caused by an electrical shock given by her husband, both having been believers in treatment by electricity, though the husband was not skilled in the use of the battery. Realizing that he had caused his wife's death, Mr. Keesch, it is thought, became frantic, and committed suicide by hanging. Mrs. Laura Crull, an inmate of the insane asylum, at Anchorage, Ky., literally boiled herself to death, on the 1st, by jumping into a bath tub filled with scalding water.

—While two brothers named Curry were transferring a wagon load of vegetables to a small boat at Pennsville, New Jersey, on the evening of the 2d, the horses suddenly backed the wagon overboard on top of the two men. John Curry was drowned, and his brother was recovered with difficulty. Two young sons of George Harrington and Harrison Lecomp, of West Springfield, Mass., were drowned on the 3d in Connecticut river near their homes while bathing.

—James McCullough, a Buffalo tea merchant was knocked down while passing through City Hall Park, New York, on the morning of the 3d and robbed of his watch. Thomas Brodie, the alleged thief was held for trial.

—During an attack of intermittent fever, Professor F. A. Parker, Principal of the Dubuque, Iowa, High School, shot and killed himself while on an excursion with teachers from all parts of the United States to the Yosemite Valley.

—A six-story brick tenement in the rear of 197 Bowery, New York city, was burned on the afternoon of the 3d, and of about 150 people, who hived in it, 13 perished in the flames, while several others were so badly injured that they are not expected to recover. The fire was started by the explosion of a coal oil lamp on the first floor. A later despatch makes the number of dead 17, and says three are missing.

—Ottawa is enveloped in smoke from forest fires in the surrounding country. St. Joseph's village, with 500 inhabitants, is nearly surrounded, and residents are preparing to flee, as it is believed the place is doomed. Owing to the dry season it is impossible to check the fire, and valuable timber limits on the Ottawa river have been swept by the fire. For an area of five miles around Canadian Junction, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the fire has full control, consuming houses and everything in its course. Valuable forests along the mountain range in Eardly township are burning towards the town of Alymer, which is threatened. The loss is believed to have reached nearly $500,000, with little prospect of the flames being got under control until the fire has burned itself out. Many families are homeless. It is reported that the small village of Eureka, on the Canada Atlantic Railway, has been burned to the ground. Many farm buildings have been destroyed and at St. Ola a number of Central Ontario Railroad cars were burned.

—A disastrous storm in Richview, Illinois, and vicinity, on the 2d, greatly damaged the fruit crop and corn. Robbie Stinde, of St. Louis, and Bert Eastman, two boys, were fatally injured by the blowing over of a barn in which they had taken refuge. The house of Lawrence McLoughlin, at Northfield, Minnesota, was struck by lightning on the evening of the 2d, and Mrs. McLoughlin and her two sons were killed.

—The heat at Omaha, Nebraska, for the past three days has been intense, the maximum reaching 98 in the shade. Six deaths from the heat have been reported within forty-eight hours. Temperatures reaching 99 in the shade have been reported during the past three days in Indiana and Illinois. The extreme hot weather this week has proven fatal to many out-of-door laborers at Little Rock, Arkansas. On the 1st, four persons were overcome and died before morning.

—A wind storm in the town of Lake, Illinois, caused considerable damage. Six cottages nearing completion were blown down. A frame dwelling was also damaged. Many small barns, sheds, fences, trees, etc., were also demolished. Two separate storms of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning, visited Duluth, Minnesota, "within a few minutes of each other," on the evening of the 2d. For two hours the rain was the heaviest ever known there. The losses by flooding to the city, street railways and individual property-owners are estimated at $150,000. Several persons were stunned by lightning, but no one was killed.

—At a voting precinct in Claiborne county, Tennessee, on the 2d, Burnside Yoakum shot and killed James Smith, the Independent Republican candidate for County Trustee. Smith and Yoakum's brother were in hot discussion over election when Yoakum walked up and shot Smith through the temple. Yoakum escaped. All the men were Republicans.

—Policeman Hans Hanson, of St. Paul, was found dead in the street on the morning of the 3d, with a pistol-shot wound in his head and a revolver at half-cock in his hand. Other policemen heard the report of the pistol and found Hanson after three hours' search. The Chief of Police thinks the patrolman was killed by burglars, and another theory is that, as he wore his rubber coat over his uniform, he was shot by some person who mistook him for a footpad. A quarrel between the families of Thomas McNamara and William Prout, at Cincinnati, on the evening of the 3d, terminated in the death of Prout by shooting. McNamara and son surrendered.

—The long drought at Danville, Virginia, was broken on the 3d by a steady rain, which revived the drooping tobacco plants. The country around Montreal is suffering from drought, and it is feared that unless there is rain within a short time all farm produce may be destroyed.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 31st ult., Mr. Frye, from the Select Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported the Union Pacific Funding bill, and it was placed on the calendar. It is the Outhwaite bill as reported to the House. Mr. Hoar's resolution for a committee of seven to report on the business and commercial relations existing between the United States and Canada was agreed to. The Sundry Civil bill was considered, and Mr. Beck made a point of order on an amendment offered by Mr. Spooner appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Atchison, Kansas. After some debate the point of order was withdrawn, but the amendment was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 23. Mr. Spooner offered as an amendment the Direct Tax Refunding bill, but the Chair decided that the amendment was general legislation and not in order on an appropriation bill. Pending action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 1st, the House bill to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture was reported. Mr. Evarts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the joint resolution authorizing the President to seek indemnity from Venezuela for the seizure and detention, in 1871, of the three steamers of the Venezuelan Steamship Company, of New York. It was placed on the calendar. The Senate bill appropriating $125,000 for a public building in Wilkesbarre; House bill for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in New York, and Senate bill appropriating $30,000 for a battle monument at Princeton, New Jersey, were passed. The Sundry Civil bill was considered and passed, with the amendment appropriating $50,000 for the widow of Professor Baird. The vote on concurring in this amendment was 28 to 11. In response to an inquiry by Mr. Plumb, Mr. Allison said tha teh thought all the appropriation bills could be disposed of next week. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 2d, the select committee on the relations of commerce and business between the United States and Canada was appointed, with Mr. Hoar as chairman. A conference committee was appointed on the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Beck moved to consider bills on the calendar in regular order, and Mr. Sherman moved to consider the Fisheries treaty in open executive session. The later motion was agreed to —24 to 22—and Mr. Riddleburger spoke in opposition to the treaty. Mr. Morgan spoke in support of the treaty, and a very amusing little discussion ensued between him and Mr. Evarts. The credentials of Senator Chace, of Rhode Island, for the term commencing March 4th, 1889, were presented and filed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 3d, a concurrent resolution was adopted requesting the President to return the enrolled bill amendatory of the statute to punish postal crimes. Mr. Cullom offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Inter-State Commerce to make a full investigation into the relations of the Canadian railroads with the transportion across the continent of commerce which naturally belongs to the United States; and he made a long speech to show how, by the aids and subsidies granted by the British and Canadian Governments to railroads and steamships, the Canadian lines are obtaining control of commerce, and especially of the transportation of tea, 42 per cent. of the tea business being now carried on through Canada. After discussion the resolution was agreed to. A resolution was adopted fixing the hour of daily meeting at 11 A. M. The Fisheries treaty was taken up in open session, and Mr. Teller spoke in opposition to its ratification. A conference committee was appointed on the Army Appropriation bill, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 30th ult., Senate bill for the erection of a $150,000 public building at Sioux City, Iowa, was passed. The Committee on Manufactures was given leave to sit during the recess. A conference was ordered on the Naval Appropriation bill. The General Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A conference report on the Omaha Public Building bill, fixing the appropriation at $400,000, was presented, but, without considering it, the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 31st, a letter was presented from the Speaker announcing that he would be absent for a few days, and Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, was chosen speaker pro tempore. Mr. Mills, of Texas, asked unanimous consent that the 7th of August be assigned to bills reported from the Committee on Labor, with the exception of the Convict Labor bilil, but objection was made by Mr. Spinola, of New York. The conference report on the Omaha Public building bill was presented and rejected, and another conference ordered. The Army Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending action the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 1st, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the amendments were non-concurred in. Pending further action the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 2d, a conference was ordered on the Senate amendments to the bill for an appraiser's warehouse at New York city. A conference was ordered on the Army Appropriation bill. The Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 3d, a letter was presented from the Governor of New Jersey, presenting to Congress statues of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney, to be placed in the Capitol. A resolution was adopted assigning the 21st inst. for the reception of the gift. The Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending discussion of the French Spoliation Claims section the committee rose. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned.

SOME NEW FOUND PEOPLES.

A Tribe of Long-Haired Blacks.

Lieut. Lienart, who accompanied Capt. Van Gele in his recent journey which solved the greatest remaining problem of African geography, has returned to Brussels, bringing full details of the trip by steamer for ninety-nine days on the Mobangi river. The expedition proved that the Mobangi is identical with the Welle-Makua river, and is, therefore, the greatest northern tributary of the Congo. It settled the question of the destination of the Welle-Makua, which for years was believed by many geographers to flow into Lake Tchad. The explorers found one of the most fertile and populous regions of Central Africa, and they met some remarkable tribes, whose peculiarities distinguish them from any other peoples yet discovered in the dark continent. *Le Mouvement Geographique* prints the report of Capt. Van Gele and interesting details added by Lieut. Lienart.

On Oct. 27 last the expedition, composed of four white men and fifty-seven native boatmen and soldiers, left Equator Station, on the Congo, and started up the Mobangi on the little steamer En Avant, the first vessel launched on the Upper Congo. The steamer had in tow a native war canoe with a capacity of 100 men, on which part of the expedition was quartered. About 450 miles up the river they reached the Zongo rapids, the furthest point attained by Grenfell, and there their exploration began. In the next thirty miles they passed a series of five rapids, at two of which they were compelled to take the machinery out of their vessel, unship the paddle wheels, and drag her with great difficulty on rollers over land. Three weeks were required to pass these rapids, above which the broad, majestic river did not offer a single noteworthy obstruction in the remaining 200 miles of the ascent. The country, writes Capt. Van Gele, is very beautiful. The river which for long stretches is over a mile in width, with an average depth of 20 feet, is bordered by high hills, on whose gentle slopes are hundreds of huts which in the distance have the appearance of chalets. Here and there are seen in the branches of lofty cotton-wood trees buildings made of branches and grass which are used merely as posts of observation, and which doubtless gave rise to the romantic rumors Grenfell brought home of aerial dwellings on the upper Mobangi. The first new tribe the explorers discovered were the Bakombe, who are said to extend over a large region between the Mobangi and the Congo.

The Bakombe are remarkable among all the black races of Africa for their unusual growth of hair, which many of them arrange in the form of large chignons. Others wear their hair down their backs in many long thin braids, which are frequently fastened together. Capt. Van Gele makes the surprising statement that he saw some persons with hair nearly 5 feet long. Lieut. Lienart says he saw some women who tied their long braids around their arms, and that this remarkable custom did not seem to inconvenience them at all as they engaged in their usual occupations. No such abundant head coverings have been found among any other tribes in Africa.

For about 140 miles, midway between 4° and 5° north latitude and north of the big bend of the Congo, the river flows almost due west, and new tribes are met along the banks. Capt. Van Gele calls this stretch of the Mobangi valley the most fertile and populous part of Africa he has visited. "I have not seen elsewhere," he writes, "such an affluence of provisions. Everywhere are endless supplies of bananas, maize flour, sorgham, sweet potatoes, arachides, yams, beans, sugar cane, sesamum, tobacco, honey, sheep, goats and fowls. My men had poultry in the pot every day. Our boat was sometimes loaded down with presents of food, and throughout the journey I did not touch one of the sacks of rice I had taken with me from the equator."

Here the river is at its widest, and it is thickly dotted with islands, all inhabited and under cultivation. Conical huts, like those among some tribes on the Upper Welle-Makua, begin to appear by thousands. They are grouped in villages, sometimes forming wide streets that are very neatly kept and again built in large circles in the center of which is a high mound of earth from which their speakers address the popular assemblages. The largest of these tribes is the Banzy, who as workers in iron are equaled by few African tribes; their iron products are noteworthy for their great variety and superior workmanship. They make lance and arrow heads, harpoons, axes, hoes, spades, knives, bracelets, chains, pipe bowls, heads, little bells, and many other articles. They are also skillful workers in ivory, and everywhere the explorers saw artistically turned ivory bracelets and pins a foot long. The Banzy is the only tribe found in Central Africa whose women deface the upper lip by the insertion of the pelele, a practice that is very common among the tribes east and south of Nyassa.

These large tribes for about 150 miles along the river were very friendly, though they had never seen white men before. They were frightened neither by the steamer nor by the shots that were often fired at the ducks and other game in the stream. Often fleets of thirty or forty canoes would paddle out to the steamer offering food for sale. At the town of the head chief of the Banzy tribe another rapid barred the way, and it was necessary to tow the steamer up stream by means of a stout cable. The native gathered by thousands to watch the operation. They pointed out spots where dangerous rocks lurked under the surface. They hauled in their fish nets that were in the way, and laid hold of the cable with right good will, while the fetich men on the bank made favorable invocations. When the En Avant was safely past the rapids the natives raised enthusiastic cheers, and many of them shook hands with the Europeans, and felicitated them upon their success.

The most striking contrasts are found among African tribes who live almost side by side. A year before Wissman was fighting his way through the savage Batetela tribe south of the Congo, who, he says, are as suspicious as wild beasts, and he can compare them with nothing except savage dogs. Van Gele too, had reached the end of his peaceful advance, and he was now destined to make his way for seventy miles further up the Mobangi, constantly menaced and at last attacked by fleets of war canoes. The Monbongo and Yakoma thought the expedition were Soudanese slave hunters, who it appears, have reached that country from the east on their devastating raids.

On Jan. 1 the En Avant struck a rock, knocking a hole in her bow, and during the five days that the expedition was encamped on an island repairing damages it was repeatedly attacked both by land and water by the furious natives. Fortunately the whites were usually able, by volleys of musketry, to drive the savages off before they had come within arrow range. Many of the natives were killed, and in their land attacks they left not a few of their dead on the island. Among the few losses of the expedition was the killing of the son of an important Congo chief.

It was decided not to venture further. At the point where the En Avant turned down stream again she was 69 miles due west of the place where Junker had turned back on the Welle-Makua. Junker reported the river divided into so many channels by numberless islands that it was impossible to estimate its breadth. At the point reached by the En Avant the river was about a mile and quarter wide, and no river in Europe emptied into the sea so large a volume of water as this mighty river, 1,500 miles long, contributes to the Congo.

Satan's Nicknames.

In all countries there is a large literature clustering around the name, history, character and qualities of his Satanic Majesty, the Prince of Darkness. One of his synonyms is Old Harry, which, Mr. Oliphant says, may be a corruption of the Scandinavian Hari, one of the names of Odin, or another form of Old Hairy. Old Nick is derived from the name of the river god, Nick or Neck, though Butler, the author of "Hudibras," says that it comes from Niccolo Machiavelli! And Old Scratch must be taken to be derived from Scrat, "a house or wood demon of the ancient North."

Friction Increased Electrically.

Methods and apparatus have been devised to increase the tractive power of locomotives and other self propelled rail vehicles by increasing, electrically, the frictional adhesion between the driving wheels and the rails. It is claimed that the tractive power can thus be nearly doubled without increasing the weight of the locomotive, and that sleet and snow difficulties will be overcome. It is also claimed that the friction thus obtained is cheaper than sanding, without its consequent wear.

The Song of the Birds.

Hear the song that the birdies tell—
  Chink-chink-chink-a-chee!
Clear and sweet as a silvery bell,
Hiding there in the mossy dell—
  Chink-chink-a-chee, a-chee!

"Under my wings are eggs of blue,
  Chink-chink-chink-a-chee!
Eggs of the prettiest possible hue,
Safely hidden from rain and dew,
  Chink-chink-a-chee, a-chee!

"Five little birds there soon will be,
  Chink-chink-chink-a-chee!
Babies five to be fed by me,
Watched and guarded in this old tree,
  Chink-chink-a-chee, a-chee!

"The happiest bird in the world am I
  Chink-chink-chink-a-chee!
Soon shall I sing a lullaby,
Hushing my babies when they cry,
  Chink-chink-a-chee, a-chee!"

This is the song the birdies tell,—
  Chink-chink-chink-a-chee!
In voices sweet as a silvery bell,
Hiding there in the mossy dell,
  Chink-chink-a-chee, a-chee!

PAUL'S DOG BRUCE.

"That dog has got to get out of this to-morrow, and that's all there is about it!"

"Father!"

"There! I don't want to hear a word. I tell you the dog is going, and that ends the whole thing. I hate dogs, always did hate them and always will."

The beautiful St. Bernard standing before the kitchen fire looking up into his master's face showed very plainly that he knew what was going on. His tail that had been wagging dropped between his legs, and he went behind a chair as if to hide himself from sight.

"Look at that!" continued Mr. Wilkins, angrily, as he shook out a coat that had been hanging over his arm and exposed a great rent. "Look at it! That miserable dog did that."

He tossed the garment on the back of a chair with an expression of disgust.

"Now, John," began Mrs. Wilkins, soothingly, "you wouldn't break the boy's heart, would you? I have really become quite fond of Bruce myself, and I don't believe he would bite any one—unless it was a tramp or a thief. Why, the dog has grown up with our boys, and Paul would——"

"I tell you he is no use!" broke in Mr. Wilkins, impatiently. "I detest the dog. What good is he to us? Why, he eats more than all the rest of us put together. He'll eat us out of house and home before long."

Paul's eyes filled with tears. He threw himself on the floor and buried his face in the dog's shaggy coat.

Bruce lifted his head and licked the hand that fell over his neck.

"Farmer Jones will call to-morrow and take the dog away," announced the father, as he marched out of the house and slammed the door behind him.

Paul broke into a fit of sobbing until the dog's hair was wet with tears.

His mother looked at him for a moment in silence, and then went about her work. She knew if her husband had really made up his mind that nothing in the course of ordinary events would change it, and perhaps she thought it best that her son should have his cry out at once.

The home of the Wilkins family was in a little village of Dakota. John Wilkins had settled there with his wife and son Paul, now a boy of fourteen, hoping to grow up and prosper with the country.

He had met with moderate success, for R—— was the centre of a populous farming region, and John Wilkins' general store was the base of supplies for the surrounding country.

He sold everything in the way of groceries and dry goods and boots and shoes, and when money was scarce accepted grain in exchange for his goods, and sent it to market over the branch railroad which tapped the village.

The one other member of the family was Bruce, the splendid great St. Bernard, which had been given to Paul while a puppy.

Mr. Wilkins' brother had sent the little, shaggy ball of fat by express, from Chicago, with a note which read:

"Here is a present for Paul. Bruce is a pure St. Bernard, and will make a splendid and valuable dog. He will grow as strong as a lion. Treat him kindly, and he will watch over your interests better than any two-legged animal you can hire."

Mr. Wilkins' brother thought he was doing a kindness in sending the dog, but Mr. Wilkins could not see it that way.

"Bill always was a queer fellow," he growled. "What did he want to send him here for when he knows I always hated dogs?"

"But he didn't send him to you. The dog is mine," cried Paul.

"Well, see that you take care of him then, for I won't. I suppose we'll have to keep him that he's here, but it won't be for long, I tell you," and Mr. Wilkins shook his head with a knowing smile.

But Bruce remained and grew up just as Paul's uncle said he would. The boy and dog became inseparable companions. Mr. Wilkins grumbled occasionally and threatened now and then to "poison that brute," but he never undertook to put his threats into execution, and Paul had almost ceased to pay any attention to them. But when his father announced in his positive way that the dog must go he knew that the decision was unalterable.

"Poor Bruce! They are going to take you away from me," moaned the boy.

The dog patted the floor softly with his tail at the sound of his young master's voice.

"Perhaps—perhaps your father will relent," faltered his mother after a time. She could not give much comfort, for she did not herself believe what she was saying. "Dry your eyes, Paul, and let's hope for the best."

"No, no, he means it this time," cried the boy, bursting into another flood of tears.

The door opened and Mr. Wilkins came in again. He stood in silence looking at the boy and listening to his convulsive sobs. Perhaps his sympathy was touched, for he said, not unkindly:

"What's the use of making so much fuss about a miserable dog? I didn't suppose you cared so much as all that. The dog will have a good home with Farmer Jones, and——" Just then his eyes fell upon the torn coat, and he added, emphatically, "I won't have such a destructive animal around any longer."

"The flour is out, John," said his wife. "If you want hot biscuit for supper you had better send some down."

"I'll send a bag home by Paul before dinner," was the reply. "I can't get in a barrel to-day. The clerk is too busy. This fine weather is bringing all the farmers into town. Did you ever see such splendid weather in winter before?"

"It is almost as balmy as spring."

"Yes, and it looks like a regular January thaw. Paul, you had better come along to the store with me. There is lots of business to-day."

The boy brushed away his tears, slowly got up from the floor and drew on his overcoat. Bruce shook himself and prepared to follow his young master.

"Oh, I don't mean you. You stay here," growled Mr. Wilkins, with a scowl, and the dog sneaked back behind the chair and stretched himself out again.

It was indeed a beautiful morning, The warm rays of the sun were melting the snow, and a gentle breeze blew from the south. The store was not over a quarter of a mile from their house, and Mr. Wilkins and his son walked up the road and turned into the main street, upon which the store was located.

"Look, father, see that funny cloud?" said Paul, as he pointed to a dark patch in the northwest.

"Yes, I saw it a little while ago. It doesn't amount to much, I guess."

Paul's thoughts were so bound up in Bruce and he was kept so busy about the store that he forgot all about the cloud, and it was some time afterwards that he heard his father remark to the clerk:

"I wonder what makes it so dark?"

"It is curious," replied the latter, jumping over the counter and looking out of the door. "Why," he exclaimed, "the sky is black!"

Just then a customer came in.

"You might as well shut up shop and go home," he said. "I am going to get there as fast as I can. Give me five pounds of sugar, quick. There is the biggest blizzard you ever saw coming."

Paul ran outside.

The gentle wind had ceased, and in its place was a perfect and ominous calm. It was very dark.

"Yes, it does look like a blizzard," remarked his father; "but I reckon there is no hurry. Luckily, I have got my coal-bin full."

There was still considerable work to be done about the store, and another two hours passed before all were startled by a furious gust of wind which shook the whole building.

Paul again ran to the door and opened it. A tremendous gale was blowing from the northwest, and a cloud of snow blew in before its icy breath. The ground was white with it.

"Gracious! It is on us, sure enough!" exclaimed Mr. Wilkins. "I had no idea it was storming so. We must be getting out of this."

He went behind the counter for a small bag of flour, and then went into a back room for an old overcoat that hung there.

"You can close up the store as soon as you like," he said to the clerk. "Here, Paul, throw this over your shoulders and come along."

Mr. Wilkins led the way into the open air.

The blizzard had come with a rush. The thermometer had fallen in an hour away down below zero. The snow was as fine as sand, and the furious gale drove the minute particles of ice with blinding force until they cut like sharp needles. Had there been a cloud burst the snow could not have come down faster. It was so fine and thick that it was impossible to see a rod away. It already covered the ground to a considerable depth and was drifting badly.

Paul had not gone a dozen rods before he found himself almost unable to breathe. He had drawn the icy particles into his lungs, and was actually suffocating in the open air.

He tried to cry out, but could only tug at his father's arm. His father saw at a glance what was the matter, and without a word drew out a handkerchief and bound it tightly about the boy's mouth and nose. Then, throwing away the flour, which was becoming too burdensome, he took his son by the hand and led him along.

It was the hardest kind of work to keep their feet in the driving storm. The cold wind pierced them to the bones, but they struggled bravely on, thinking of the warm fire awaiting them at home.

Home! Where was it? The longer they walked the further they seemed to be away from it.

"Where are we? We must be near the house," murmured Mr. Wilkins to himself, anxiously, shading his eyes from the cutting ice. "Why is it we do not reach it?"

Almost as he spoke he stumbled over a great stone.

"Why, we are out of the road! We are wandering in a field!" he cried, in alarm. And then, with the suddenness of despair, he exclaimed, "We are all turned around! We are lost in the blizzard!"

What was to be done? It was useless to wander on at random—Mr. Wilkins had had enough experience to know that—and selecting a drift of snow which had been packed in as hard as a rock, he crouched on the lee side of it and drew the boy down beside him.

"Dig, Paul! Dig a hole in it!" he cried.

The boy realized the situation at once. He had heard many stories of the dreaded blizzard, and how men had saved their lives by hollowing caves out of the snow to shield them from the blast, and he set to work with a will to help his father.

It was a poor shelter, for it only half covered them, but it was better than nothing. The snow still whirled about their heads, and oh! how cold it was!

"Father, you are freezing!" cried the boy, who, wrapped up as he was in the big coat, was shivering himself. "Here, take it; I can get along."

"No, no, I am all right," protested Mr. Wilkins, clapping his hands to get up a circulation.

But his blue lips and trembling form told too plainly of his suffering. The mild weather had lured him from the house without extra clothing. His son was right. He was gradually but surely freezing. He realized it fully, and it frightened him. Still, he could not deprive his son of the coat, for it meant death to him.

An hour passed, and his legs and arms were growing numb. But still he dared not face the awful blast.

"Father in heaven, have mercy!" he prayed. "Send us help! Save us from this terrible death!"

As if it was an answer to his prayer, a dark form suddenly threw itself up against the drift, and a great mass of shaggy hair scattered the snow in their faces. Then there was a howl which mingled with the blast, and the St. Bernard barked and jumped with delight.

"Bruce, dear old Bruce! He is here to save us!" exclaimed Paul, throwing his arms about the dog's neck and crying for joy. "Bruce can take us home if anybody can. Father, we are saved! Come, let me help you up."

It was with difficulty that Mr. Wilkins could gain his feet, but, aided by Paul, he succeeded.

Then the boy fumbled in his pockets and brought out a piece of strong twine, one end of which he tied to the dog's collar.

"Now, Bruce, home, sir—home!"

The dog understood. He sniffed the snow, shook himself, and started off, Paul following and leading his father. Bruce's instinct was true, and in a few minutes he led them up to the door, and father and son stumbled into the kitchen in a half-frozen condition.

Mrs. Wilkins hovered over them with tearful eyes, rubbing their hands and feet with coarse flannel and pouring the hottest of coffee down their throats, while the dog crouched on the floor and watched every movement with his intelligent eyes.

"Bruce," said Mr. Wilkins, when he was able to sit up—"Bruce, come here, sir!"

The St. Bernard got up slowly and walked over to him. Mr. Wilkins took the dog's head between his hands and bent down over it. Was it a tear that sparkled on it, or was it but melted snow?

At all events the dog understood, for he wagged his tail furiously. Mother and son looked at each other and smiled.

"I have always hated dogs, but—but I don't now," he said. "Bruce, you have been our salvation. How did you ever find us?"

"I sent him," said Mrs. Wilkins. "I was afraid you would lose your way, and I told Bruce to find you and bring you home. And he seemed to understand everything I said."

"Noble Bruce, noble Bruce!" repeated her husband. "Bruce must have a good supper to-night."

"Poor old dog! And he has got to go off to-morrow," said Paul, tenderly.

"Hey. What's that? Go off to-morrow? Well, I guess not!"

"Oh, then he can stay?" cried the boy, eagerly.

"Stay! Well, I should say he could, and he can tear up a coat every day if he wants to, and I won't say a word."

And the dog understood that, too, and his joyful bark mingled with Paul's happy shouts.

SMUGGLED GOODS.

Travellers Who Try to Evade the Custom House Duties.

An inspector of customs who has grown round shouldered in the business of reconnoitering from smuggled goods was asked the other day to relate a few of his experiences during his long term of service in the government's employ. After allowing his memory to drift backward a few years he rallied, and first instanced the case of a lady who resides on Beacon street.

"She is," said he, "as rich as Crœsus, and is a shining mark in her philanthropic work. No one gives more liberally to the cause of charity. No one dispenses with a freer hand means for spreading the Gospel in heathen lands. She bears the reputation of being a large hearted, full souled Christian lady. Yet she swore falsely, as I believe, to the boarding officer. She declared she had nothing in her possession of a dutiable nature. There was something about the woman's actions, however, that awakened suspicion. A careful examination of her trunks apparently verified her statement. There remained, however, a lingering doubt that she was trying to deceive. Acting upon this misgiving she was asked to step into a small room near by, which is used for the purpose of examining female passengers whose truthfulness has been challenged. Under her garments were found forty four yards of fine black Lyons silk. The fabric had been basted to her petticoat. She seemed overcome with embarrassment when the discovery was made. Her only excuse was the very 'thin' one that she was not aware the silk was dutiable. She was not asked why she concealed it. Is there any gauge by which the inconsistency displayed by this woman can be measured?

About two years ago, while an inspector was making his rounds among the passengers, a tall, good looking, finely dressed lady nudged him in the ribs and softly whispered "Can I see you privately a few moments? She motioned the inspector to one side, at the same time keeping her eyes fixed upon two plainly dressed women who were standing together near the companion way. 'I want to tell you," began the pretty siren, 'that the two women you see over there have made a false declaration. Their stateroom was next to mine, and I overheard them on several occasions during the trip planning a scheme to conceal from the customs officers a quantity of valuable goods they have in their possession. You will do well to make a careful examination of their baggage and the clothes they have on. I dislike deception in any form, and make this disclosure in the interest of honesty."

The inspector thanked his fair informant, and promised that he would make a thorough investigation of the case.

When the two suspected females had received their baggage upon the wharf the inspector proceeded to make a most careful search of their contents, but found no trace of valuables. The inspector thought this was only a blind to throw him off the scent, and he asked an inspectress to search the persons of the two women. This was done, but not a shadow of anything dutiable was found. It now began to dawn upon the mind of the inspector that he had been tricked by the gay eavesdropper, and that she was probably the one who was trying to defraud the government, and not the two ordinary looking females who had been under suspicion. It was a neat little game to throw off suspicion, but will never be worked again on the same inspector. It was afterward learned that the two women were Chicago school teachers who had been abroad spending their summer vacation. They felt very much embarrassed at the attention they received at the hands of the officers, and were at a loss to fathom its meaning. The poor old pedagogues probably never had a dishonest thought enter their heads.

An amusing incident occurred four or five weeks ago on board a Cunarder, when two finely dressed ladies declared that they had nothing in their possession upon which any impost duty should be levied. A few moments after taking the oath they were seen in close consultation, and their actions indicated that they had under consideration a matter of momentous importance. Finally, one of them accosted the customs officer, and said: "I guess I've made a mistake in declaring as I did, as we have several articles in our trunks which should pay duty." It is no unusual occurrence to find these conscience stricken people.

A little dumpy kind of a man attempted to run in three new ulsters a short time ago as part of his own wearing apparel. When his trunk was opened and the garments taken out, he was asked if he intended to wear the "toppers" himself.

"Certainly I do," he replied.

"I don't think the tailor gave you a very good fit, will you try one of them on?"

"They were all made from the pattern of this one I have on," and the little man turned around twice. "I don't see the necessity of going to the trouble of finding out whether the others fit me."

"I am sure the tailor must have made a mistake," persisted the inspector, "and I shall insist upon you giving me some evidence that he did not."

The little man tried every way to satisfy the inspector that the coats were for his own use, but failing drew forth one of the heavy garments and crawled into it. It was like drawing a salt bag over a crochet needle. The little man had disappeared. The top of his hat and the toes of his shoes were all that could be seen of him.

"What's the lightest you'll let me off for?" softly asked the little man.

The account was made out and he paid without a whimper.

Two howling dudes were found one day standing over their traps looking about in a sneering, contemptuous manner at the scenes the new world presented at the landing of an ocean steamship. They were the cream of swelldom. When the inspector approached them and asked to have their trunks unlocked they seemed beset with astonishment.

"I beg pahdon, but what did you say, sir?" queried one of them.

"Open your trunks, I want to inspect your baggage."

At this the spokesman of the two threw a bunch of keys upon the wharf and said.

"Hopen the trunks yourself, fellow."

"Lift the lids of those trunks in half a minute or they go to the appraiser's store," quietly remarked the inspector.

"Gentlemen at ome don't do this kind of work. What blawsted customs you ave ere, to be sure that requiah a gentleman to do a valet's labah."

He opened his trunks, however, taking this first lesson in democracy in the land of freedom.

Pastel Painting in England.

Pastel painting is once more finding patrons in England. The splendid portraits which Alfred Stevens lately exhibited in Brussels were enough to make fashionable people eager to revive the art. In Paris there is a society of pastel painters. One of the members, M. Lacaze, has discovered a process by which permanency is insured to the colors, and it has received the official approval of the society. Hitherto a fixing process has always diminished the beauty of the colors, and hence pastel painting, having to depend on the crayons alone, was restricted to countries where there are fewer atmospheric changes than in England.

—The breaking down of the horse Grover Cleveland at Monmouth on Tuesday July 16th was very sudden. The horse has had a quarter crack for a year past, but he was deemed sound in his legs and was rapidly getting in form. In the race Cleveland and Fitzroy made a duel of it from the start. They cut out such a great pace that at the backstretch they had a big gap opened on the others. Then Fitzroy seemed to have had enough, and as they made the Oceanport turn Cleveland drew away and cheers from his backers, who saw he had the race won. The cheers had hardly died away when the horse was seen to stop, and Donohue dismounted. A rush was made to the spot. Cleveland had split his off fore pastern joint. The horse was led off the track on three legs and shot. This is the horse that was brought alone from California by his owner, Mat Storm, who also brought along California hay and California water. It is probable that Storm is out of pocket by the venture in bringing the horse East. His gross earnings from one win, four secouds and a third, amount to $1790. The stable won comfortably on him when he came in first, but they have lost considerable money on him in his losing races.

HORSE NOTES.

—French Park has won nearly $15,000.

—Harry Wilkes has developed a splint.

—Sire Brothers want to sell Rosalind Wilkes.

—Jockey Godfrey is no longer with Mr. Belmont's stable.

—The pacer Grover C. is said to have shown a mile recently in 2.17½.

—White Stockings was bought for a small price out of a carload of Western horses.

—There are more horses at Saratoga than ever before in the history of the association.

—A. Loudon Snowden has traded his blk. m. Bessie for the br. g. Limerick, record 2.33½.

—Nobby is just about to begin work again after a let-up consequent on hitting himself.

—Mary Mambrino, dam of Beatrice (the dam of Patron), died recently near Lexington, Ky.

—There will be ten days of running and trotting races at Augusta, Ga., beginning October 10.

—The Illinois pacer Frank Champ, 2.16¼, recently changed hands. The consideration was $3000.

—Utica's terms of entrance to the coming Grand Circuit races have been reduced from 10 to 8 per cent.

—Six Dixon is now the largest winner of the season, and his sire, Billet, is at the head of winning stallions.

—Sam Bryant says that Proctor Knott will be sent to Monmouth Course to run in the Junior Champion stakes.

—The black pacing gelding Jersey Boy, 2.22½ by Paul Jones, has been purchased by Alfred Post, of Chicago, from J. S. Coates, Goshen, N. Y.

—Viking, the renowned son of Belmont and Waterwitch, has been sold by Isaiah Thomas, of Goffstown, N. H., to F. H. Foster, of Richmond, P. Q., for $15,000.

—Samuel McMillan, owner of Governor Hill, 2.19¼, announces that he will match that horse for $1000 a side, owners to drive, against any other trotter in the world.

—R. Porter Ashe has presented to Mrs. Langtry the silver cup awarded by the Monmouth Park Association to the winner of the match race between Mr. Ashe's Geraldine and Fred Gebhard's Rosarium.

—Efforts are being made in New England to get up a sweepstakes race between Viking, 2.20½; Charley Wilkes, 2.25½; Nelson, 2.21¼, and other fast stallions. It is proposed that each owner subscribe $5000.

—The double-team race in the Buffalo programme has been stricken out, and a purse of $2000 for 4 year olds and under has been substituted. The purse for open to all trotters, mile heats, has been increased to $5000.

—A plan to swindle the bookmakers at Monmouth Park by means of forged tickets was recently nipped in the bud by the arrest of Edward Carrigan and John D. McDonald, together with the capture of the counterfeit plates.

—Don Regent, chestnut gelding, foaled 1885, by Regent, dam Gypsy, by War Dance, property of S. E. Larable, Deer Lodge, Mont., broke his near hind leg in the first race at Chicago on July 12.

—Compared with our horses L. E. Myers, the runner, thinks the Australians better stayers, but hardly as fleet as ours in sprinting. He goes so far as to consider Duplop able to beat The Bard.

—Astoria, sister of Dexter and Dictator, has been bred to All-So, son of Blackwood, Jr., and So-So, and the produce has been sold by David Bonner to Charles Backman, of Stony Ford, for $1000. The produce of Astoria for 1889 has also been contracten for, Albert C. Hall agreeing to pay $1000 for it.

—George Lynch, the well-known jockey, was shot mysteriously at Brighton Beach at noon last Saturday. He was going from the stables to his dinner when a pistol ball struck him on the forehead and passed out just behind the temple. Though seriously hurt it is not thought that his injuries are fatal. It is not known who fired the shot, and it is believed that the shooting was accidental.

—The Italian owner of Zoe B. recently offered "Knap" McCarthy a yearly salary of $5000 to take charge of his stable on the other side. He further agreed to provide "Knap" with a nobby residence and to have a track made on the American plan. These allurements failed to catch "Knapsack." He says he is too old to learn the Italian language and has a dread of the big mill pond.

—August Belmont has imported two very fashionably bred brood-mares, which he purchased of Leopold de Rothschild, of England. The first is Belle Donne, a bay, bred by Mr. Chaplin in 1885, a daughter of Hermit—Bonnie Doon, by Rapid Rhone. The other mare is Viola, a brown bred in 1885 by Mr. Rothschild, and is by Kisber, from Parma by Parmesman. Both are in foal, Belle Donna to Uncas and Viola to Brag.

—That available 3 year old material of any quality is very scarce was plainly demonstrated by the race for the Stevens stakes at Monmouth course the last week in July, Prince Royal, with 123 pounds, and Darlington, with 108, being the only contestantt. There was virtually no betting, as the bookmakers required 15 to 1 laid on the Prince's chances.

—Triboulet died at Monmouth Park on Monday, July 23, from the effects of lockjaw brought about from a cut he received in a race last week. He was a bay, bred in 1844, by King Ban, from Herzegovina, by Waverly. He raced as Safe Ban until the Brooklyn autumn meeting of last season.

—The attempt to a return to short waists has not, in fine, been received with favor; ladies who are not exactly slight in proportion, are decidedly adverse to it. Some concessions have been made, however, and the waist is to be in its proper place.

FASHION NOTES.

—There is great scope for choice of materials in the pretty light and thin woolens that are supplied at all good drapery establishments, and are very serviceable; also in the multitude of zephyrs and cambrics, plain and embroidered.

—The lingeris is delicate, being especially remarkable for its simplicity and good taste. A matinee of deep terra cotta plush, opening over a full vest of flesh colored silk, held in place by bands of gold embroidery, was very effective.

—Upon straw hats there are perfect masses of flowers, principally young ivy leaves and opening rosebuds. The flexible stems, fresh foliage and scarcely formed buds are so perfectly imitated as to look quite natural; one would think they had just been plucked by an unwary hand. Upon our bonnets they are most gracefully effective, coming out of folds of black tulle or loops of ribbon finely striped over a light ground.

—For traveling, excursions in the country and morning walks on the beach, the sailor costume is still in favor, but not as exclusively so as it has been of late years. It is made chiefly of summer serge or light cloth, either plain or checked; the bodice is trimmed with soutache, braid or galloons, with plastrons between large revers; large buttons are made of leather with patterns imitating wrought iron. The leather belt is fastened with a buckle of wrought iron in the Egyptian Assyrian or Russian style,

—Small capotes of flowers are charming, but rather fragile, and always extremely dressy. They are worn for visiting, weddings, races, and for driving in a private carriage; they are made either with or without strings. Some have the crown composed of foliage, with a border of flowers; others are of white puffed tulle, over which it would seem a careless hand had strewn anybow a profusion of long stemmed Russian violets, with an algrette of the same, mixed with golden buttercups in front; the strings of green velvet; or else the capote is of openwork yellow straw, trimmed with small, blue cornflowers, a bow of black moire ribbon and black stripes.

—Nearly all the French chemises are sacqueshaped, slightly fitted to the figure, with very short sleeves, which become mere bands upon the shoulders. They are cut V-shaped back and front, or round in front and pointed in the back. Some are in the Recamier style, draped with a fullness from the shoulder, after the manner of the garment in the famous portrait by David. These chemises are trimmed with insertions and edgings of French Valenciennes lace, run through with tiny ribbons of any color preferred. Chemises of linen cambric or linen batiste are sometimes made with square fronts of insertion below the bands. Some of the prettiest shapes are finished with doublehemmed ruffles of linen cambric, edged with real Valenciennes. Through these ruffles narrow ribbons are run to draw the garment in around the shoulders.

—Belted waists are a novelty on long coats and cloaks of Suede colored or copper colored woven wools in wide diagonals. The belt is of embroidered gallooon and the same galloon edges the lapped fronts of the waist, also the collar and cuffs. On tightly fitted long coats the embroidery extends half way up the waist in inverted V-shape, and the collar of embroidery extends almost to meet it. Long silk cloaks for driving wraps are light and protect the wearer from dust, enveloping the whole costume. They are made of brown, dark blue or gray striped silks of light quality, plaited to a high collar or yoke in the fashion of Irish cloaks, but they have a separate front like that of the Russian circular, over which the arms pass, yet are still covered by the full sides. A belt or girdle of passementerie holds the back in place, then disappears under the sides and crosses the separate inner front.

—A very pretty street dress for a young lady is made of gray Henrietta cloth; skirt in side plaits; long draped apron, the lower edge finished with picked-out rose ruching. The vest front plaited in the upper portion, left full over the bust, and again plaited at the waist, where a wide belt in three folds crosses over the plaits. Below this is a short section of the goods, shirred into the apron, which falls to the bottom of the dress. The body and back draperies are in princess style, the fronts being cut away from the collar in a graduated line to the second dart at the belt. Loops of ribbons are set inside of the fronts, and a bow is set at one side where the apron is caught up in looped folds. The edges of the princess body from collar to the bottom of the skirt are edged with an embroidered pattern in oakleaf design, the leaves overlapping each other. The bottom of the skirt has braided designs in pyramid shape, and the collar, cuffs and tops of the sleeves have similar braiding for decoration. The back of the skirt is very full, massed in heavy folds and slightly looped midway up the skirt.

—Very dressy mantles combine colored camel's hair and black lace—indeed, it is a Parisian fancy to use black lace with various kinds of wool. For instance, apple green camel's hair, covered with black net that is dotted with gold beads, forms the sides to short mantles that have V-shaped fronts and backs almost covered with a fine cording of gold. Copper colored wools are used in the same way. Bretelle mantles are the new small designs for completing any summer toilet and are made of a little black net with bretelles, a belt and collar of black moire ribbon four or five inches wide, or else grosgrain ribbon with a satin edge. These have piece lace gathered or plaited in V-shape from the neck and shoulders to the waistline in the front and back, and then spreading out below in full, fanbasque shape. The ribbon bretelles edge these V-shaped capes. They are tied in a knot or bow, with many drooping loops on the shoulders, and are then folded to taper to the waist line in front and back, where they meet a ribbon belt.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 9, 1888

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The central office detectives of this city have arrested three men on suspicion of being the cracksmen who robbed the Atlantic City postoffice last Tuesday night. Their names are Charles, alias "Reddy," Beasley, Royce Sims, alias George Hansen, and Charles Hughes, alias "Western Charlie." The men are well known to the police, and the officers feel confident that they have the right ones. In case Beasley should escape from the Atlantic City charge he will be held for the murder of a man named Palmer in Scranton about July 5. Beasley and Palmer were "pals," and during a quarrel the latter was shot. Detectives have been shadowing him since that time, and the Atlantic City job has just brought him within reach of the officers.

A Chance for the the Candidates to Meet.

CARLISLE, Pa., Aug. 3.—Judge Allen G. Thurman, of Columbus, O., and Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York, the Democratic and Republican candidates for the vice presidency of the United States, are expected to be present at the fifteenth interstate exhibition, to be held at Williams Grove for one week, beginning on Monday, Aug. 27. Col. R. H. Thomas, the manager of the interstate exhibition, has succeeded in getting the president and his wife to accept the invitation, and he believes that Morton, Thurman and Gen. Harrison will also accept. These invitations include their wives.

Reduction Resisted.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Aug. 1.—The men working in the nail works in this city have gone on strike. The trouble arose from a reduction of fifty-seven cents a day in the wages of the firemen. The heaters have been out for two weeks, and when the reduction was announced all men at the works went on strike and the mills were closed. About 200 men are thrown out of employment.

Two Killed, Five Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The boiler of a locomotive on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, attached to the Chestnut Hill accommodation train, exploded at the Ninth and Columbia avenue station, killing the engineer and fireman and injuring five passengers.

The killed are Andrew Pond, engineer, aged 30 years, and Peter Craiglow, fireman, aged 30 years.

Injured: Charles Ryan, James Brien, George Van Vert, L. P. Deveny and Thomas Crispin.

Ryan was terribly burned about the face, hands and legs, and his injuries are serious. He was removed to the hospital. The other four passengers are less seriously injured and were able to go to their homes.

The force of the explosion turned the locomotive upside down, and the heavy machine almost fell to pieces in its place on the track. The explosion is thought to have been caused by low water in the boiler.

Cast Steel Shells.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—While awaiting the government's test of the Hainsworth cast steel gun, the Pittsburg Steel Casting company has produced at their works a cast steel shell, the first ever made in the United States, or, in fact, in the world. Superintendent Hainsworth says that a few hundred steel shells have been made in England, but they were cut from a forged ingot and then bored, necessarily making them very expensive. The shells which the Pittsburg works are manufacturing are conical in shape, six inches in diameter at the largest and tapering to a point of two and three-quarters inches, including the point at which the cap is placed. It has an elongation of twenty-one and a quarter inches and weighs ninety-five pounds, requiring five pounds of powder for a charge, making the total weight 100 pounds. Fifty pounds of powder will throw the projectile a distance of six and one-half miles, and it will travel at the rate of 2,000 feet a second.

Mr. Hainsworth experimented with the manufacture of steel shells two years ago, but did not meet with success. The failures in England, France and Germany in recent attempts to produce a serviceable cast steel shell urged him on to greater efforts, and he is now confident his shell will fulfill all expectations.

The Pittsburg Steel Casting company has received an experimental order for 500 shells, which will be followed by one for 2,000.

Raised to the Supreme Court.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 3.—The Hon. Alfred Hand, president judge of Lackawanna county, has been appointed by Governor Beaver s the successor of Judge Trunkey on the supreme court bench. The news of his appointment caused considerable surprise. It is looked upon as a mark of honor in the face of the rumor that Judge Hand was about to resign his present office.

Judge Hand was born in Wayne county, Penn., on the 26th of March, 1835. He was prepared for college in his native place, and entered Yale college in 1853, graduating with honors in 1857. He entered at once in the study of law and remained in active practice nineteen years, when he was appointed by Gov. Hoyt judge of the Eleventh judicial district, then composed of Luzerne county. After the division of Luzerne he was transferred to the courts of Lackawanna county, and at the fall election of 1879 was elected judge of this district for the period of ten years.

A Pittsburg Tragedy.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 3.—Charles De Knight, of this city, a Pullman car conductor, running on the Pennsylvania railroad, and Miss May Patton, of Johnstown, Pa., registered as husband and wife at the Metropolitan hotel, corner of Grand street and Seventh avenue, and were assigned to room 6.

At 9 o'clock two pistol shots were heard in their room, and a moment later two other shots were heard. The door to the room was forced open. De Knight was lying on the floor unconscious and gasping for breath with two bullet holes in his head. He was immediately removed to the city hospital, but died a few moments after arrival. Miss Patton, partially disrobed, was lying dead upon the bed with two frightful wounds in her head. In one hand she grasped the weapon, in the other she held a small toilet glass, by the aid of which she had directed her aim upon herself. A private letter, written by Miss Patton, addressed to James Taggart, Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pa. was opened by the officers.

THE CAREER OF "LITTLE PHIL."

His Early Life—How He Gained His First Command—His War Record.

Philip Henry Sheridan was born at Somerset, Perry county, O., March 6, 1831, of Irish parentage. He was a boy of active mind and body, and at the early age of 5 years could ride any horse in the neighborhood with the skill of a jockey. The Irish schoolmaster who gave him his first lessons in the rudimentary branches found his pupil apt and retentive, but restless under the restraint of the school room. "Little Phil" in his early boyhood displayed the same courageous daring, which his fellows termed "grit," that characterized his campaigns later in life. But the boy had little time for school. It was when hard at work as a hardware dealer's clerk that he collected a vast deal of general information and first made up his mind that a military life was to his taste, and he aspired to become a student at West Point Military academy. His way of reaching the academy was manly and direct. He wrote to the member of congress from the district in which he lived, asking for the appointment, and he got it, at 17 years of age. A good, but not one of the best scholars, far above mediocrity, but not at the top, he unfortunately allowed his high spirit to lead him to flog a cadet who insulted him, and was set back a year in his graduation. At 23 he left the military academy, and on the border he was seasoned for the great work he was later called to perform. When the war broke out he was a first lieutenant, and when he was made a captain, standing sixty-fourth in the list, it was his reasonable hope that he might win a major's commission before the war was over. In three years he was a major general, in five years more he was lieutenant general, and fifteen years later he assumed the command of the army in which he had been so brilliant and successful a leader.

"LITTLE PHIL"
(The Sheridan of war times).

When Gen. Sheridan entered the Military Academy at West Point the Mexican war had just ended, and he came out just as the troubles began in Kansas. From Kansas disturbances reappeared where the valley of Virginia opened on the Potomac. Sheridan was sent all over the country, being in the infantry service—to Washington territory, to Texas, to Oregon. He was only a lieutenant when the civil war began, and was first put on the quartermaster's and commissary service at St. Louis, and down with Lyon in southwest Missouri. There he probably learned the art of making war and devastation short by burning up the commissary. Everything he learned he knew well.

When Grant was selected by Halleck to attack Fort Donelson, Sheridan was Halleck's quartermaster at headquarters. He finally got a volunteer regiment from Michigan and became its colonel, and whenever he saw rebels, in whatever form or number, he went at them as if they were enemies of the government. He was never one of these pelicans which carry their young emotions in their mouths carefully concealed in a pouch. The moral force of the man was what constituted his professional skill. He was like a gun, which amounts to nothing for its calibre, but for the gunpowder that is in it. Seeing his whole moral duty in that war from the outset, he never had any compromise to make upon the commissary, constitutional or other funny questions which engaged little men in the midst of hostilities. He was always whipping somebody, and whipping him badly.

Finally he got command of a division and was brigadier general of volunteers. When Bragg invaded Kentucky Sheridan was one of the generals who followed him back. He had fought all over Tennessee when they made him major general of volunteers, and he suddenly came out and took part in the big fights about Chattanooga and Chickamauga. Grant now took him to the east, knowing well his mettle. He was in the Wilderness fight, killed Jeb Stuart at Yellow Tavern, and, after fighting many battles in Virginia, he was sent to the great valley, where he became the greatest of its military commanders. The war for a while seemed transferred from the main army up to the valley, where Sheridan was doing his best to pay the government for educating him. He had command of the Army of the Shenandoah, destroyed that side aisle to burn northern towns and steal northern crops, and when he had cleaned the valley out he went across the country and joined Grant and cleaned the rebellion out. He followed up the army of Lee, got on his flanks, got in his front, beat him everywhere, brought him to bay, and sent him to Grant to give up his sword.

When the war closed Gen. Sheridan was appointed commander of the Division of the Southwest, and later of the Division of the Gulf. In the latter part of 1867 he was put in charge of the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, and in March, 1869, he was appointed lieutenant general, with headquarters at Chicago. Early in 1875, political disturbances threatening Louisiana, Gen. Sheridan was stationed for a few weeks in New Orleans, and his presence had a most wholesome effect. As an Indian fighter he was a great success, and found his superior cavalry genius of the greatest value in chasing the redskins out of their mountain retreats into the open field, where he could fight them.

Since Gen. Sheridan has been commander in chief at Washington he has lived quietly and modestly, but has devoted his whole time to the army. Gen. Sheridan did not often wear the uniform of his rank. Occasionally he appeared at the head of a procession, as he did when he rode before the troops that escorted the body of Logan to the tomb, and he was a conspicuous figure at the inauguration of President Cleveland. Nearly every day in the year he could be found, soon after 9 o'clock in the morning, at his office in the war department building, on Pennsylvania avenue.

Gen. Sheridan's residence on Rhode Island avenue is one of the handsomest in that section of Washington. The parlor of Gen. Sheridan is a very cosy room, and the bay window, with its good views of two streets, is a favorite resort at receptions. Within it stands a pretty little mahogany table, covered with a large cloth of Indian beadwork, and upon this are the pictures of the people whom the general prized more than any others in the world. They are those of his beautiful wife and his four pretty children. There is little Phil, Jr., his sister and the twins, who are two bright little girls, and who can talk French quite as well as their elder brother and sister. Mrs. Sheridan is very careful of the education of her children. She is a very popular lady in Washington society, and the receptions which she holds in this big parlor have brought to it several hundred callers every week.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 7.—The state election for governor, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of education and county officers passed off quietly in the main. Col. Tompkins, the chairman of the Democratic state committee, estimates the Democratic majority in the state to be 75,000.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Crimes, Casualties and Important Events in Short Paragraphs.

Yellow fever has appeared in the interior of Cuba. It generally prevails on the coast only.

There have been shipped into Montana within the past fortnight 117,000 cattle from Texas, most of which will be put upon the ranges of eastern Montana.

E. L. Lybarger, of Coshocton, O., was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ohio district.

Elmer E. Jenkin, of Abilene, Kan., arrived in Boston on a bicycle, having traveled over 2,000 miles on a fifty-two inch wheel.

The colored citizens of Toronto, Ont., observed Emancipation day with parades and picnics.

Crop reports from Kansas show those in the eastern part of the state to be in a satisfactory condition, but rain is badly needed in the northwest and southwest to save them.

Mrs. Laura Crull, an inmate of the Anchorage (Ky.) Insane asylum, jumped into a tub of scalding water and was scalded to death before assistance could reach her.

The house of William Clark, New Castle, Pa., was entered by armed burglars, who bound and gagged the occupant and stole a big sum of money.

Freight train No 17, of the Cincinnati Southern, plunged down an embankment, wrecking all the cars and killing the conductor and two tramps.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ohio district (Wilkins') yesterday nominated E. L. Libarger for congress.

Evidence is being taken at Montreal in the cases against the Central Vermont railway for damages resulting from the accident at White River Junction. There is $100,000 involved.

England is absorbed in the problem of how to keep the Chinese out of Australia.

The team drawing Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, his son and wife, ran away down a hill. The governor jumped and was thrown violently to the ground and badly bruised.

Rumors of ballot box stuffing while the vote was being counted in the Tenth district of Davidson county, Tenn., led to a riot. About forty shots were fired, and four men were injured, one fatally.

The mercury registered 100 degs. in the shade at Vincennes, Ind., Friday, and 108 degs. at Peoria, Ills.

Mr. Robert Garrett, ex-president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who has been stopping at Richfield Springs, N. Y., for the past week, has left for his residence, near Baltimore. It is said that he has suffered a relapse of his old nervous trouble.

The big raft or log ship is making satisfactory progress, and is expected to reach New York early this week.

Adin Thayer, judge of probate for Worcester county, Mass., cut his throat with a razor while insane.

At a picnic near Leatherwood, W. Va., Josiah Smith hurrahed for Cleveland, and was instantly stabbed to death by Edward Shafer, an old enemy. Smith's sister interfered, and was also murdered by Shafer.

China is very angry at England for excluding Chinese from Australia and has ordered all her subjects there to wind up their affairs and return to China within three years. The proclamation intimates that at the end of that time China will give England a go with an army of 15,000,000 and a reorganized navy.

Martin Olson and three of his children were killed by lightning at Lanesboro, Minn.

John L. Sullivan says he is training to do up Jake Kilrain as soon as he returns to this country.

The Pittsburg and Lake Superior Mining company claims to have just discovered the richest and most extensive veins of iron ore ever discovered, near Negaunee, Mich.

Three boys were stealing apples on a farm near Quincy, Ills., when they were discovered by a farm hand, who fired two charges of shot, seriously wounding all of them. He was arrested and narrowly escaped lynching.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Harris, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of eastern Michigan, has been stricken with paralysis in London, England.

John Smith, a painter, entered an empty freight car at Philadelphia, laid down and went to sleep. When he awoke the car was going at great speed and the doors were locked. He finally got out and found himself in Chicago.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Money closed at 1½ per cent., the highest rate. The lowest rate was 1. Exchange closed steady at 4.86@4.88; actual rates, 4.85½@4.85¾ for 60 days and 4.87½@4.87¾ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 120 bid; 4s, coup., 127⅝ bid; 4½s, do., 107¼ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 114@117; Union land grants, 103@106; Union sinking funds, 118@120; Centrals, 114@117.

The stock market was extremely dull this morning, only 58,000 shares changing hands up to noon. Sixty per cent. of this total was made up of transactions in Lackawanna, St. Paul, Reading, Western Union and Lake Shore. These were also the strongest stocks. The first prices this morning were from ⅛ to ⅛ per cent. higher than those of Saturday. During the first hour this advance was increased ⅛ to ⅛. In the second hour there was nothing done, and prices reacted fractionally. At noon, however, the advance ranged from ⅛ to 1 per cent. There was no news of interest in circulation. The market this afternoon was more active, and the tone continued strong. Prices advanced steadily under a moderate buying of the leading stocks. The features of the afternoon's trading were the coal shares, of which there was a heavy buying on the favorable outlook for the trade. The Gould stocks were more prominent than of late, and there was an exceptionally good buying of Western Union. The best prices were current in the final dealings, the advance ranging from ⅛ to 2 per cent. The sales for the day amounted to 195,179 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—FLOUR—Closed steady, but dull; winter wheat extra, $2.85@5.15; Minnesota do., $2.85@5.15; city mill extra, $4.65@4.80; St. Louis extra, $2.85@5.15. Southern flour closed quiet, but firm; common to choice extra, $3@3.15.

WHEAT—Options were fairly active and irregular, closing at ½@¾c. decline. Spot lots closed dull and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 97c.; No. 2 do., 98½c.; ungraded red, 84@91c.; No. 1 hard, 99c.; No. 2 red winter, Aug., 98⅝c.; do., Sept., 94¾c.; do., Oct., 95¼c.

CORN—Options were dull, but firm, closing ¼@½c. higher. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 58c.; ungraded mixed, 56@57c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 54½c.; do., Sept., 54½c.; do., Oct., 54½c.

OATS—Options were dull and nominal, closing at Saturday's prices. Spot lots closed steady. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 44c.; No. 2 do., nominal; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 31c.; do., Sept., 27½c.

PORK—Dull; 1-year-old, $14.25.

LARD—Closed 6@8 points higher; Sept., $8.96; Oct., $8.85@8.86.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; 89 test Muscovado, 5 3-16c. Refined dull; cut loaf and crushed, 6¼c.; cubes, 7⅛c.; powdered, 7⅛@7⅜c.; confectioners' A, 7⅛c.; granulated, 7⅛c.; mold A, 7¼c.; off A, 6¾c.; white extra C, 6 9-16@6⅝c.; extra C, 6⅝@6¾c.; C, 6¼@6⅜c.; yellow, 6c.

BUTTER—Dull; state creamery, 20@20½c.; western, 14@19c.

CHEESE—Quiet, but steady; factory, 9@9½c.; Ohio flat, 7@8¼c.

EGGS—Dull, but firm; state, 18½@19c.; western, 16@18c.; Canada, 18c.

! SPRING OPENING !

New Goods ! -:- New Styles !

Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

HARPER & KREAMER,
Centre Hall.

McCORMICK BROS. | McCORMICK BROS
CENTRE CENTRE | HALL, HALL, | PA. PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs

Undertaking a Specialty.

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors of

Arnica and Oil Liniment for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

For sale by J. D. Murray and W. H. Bartholomew.

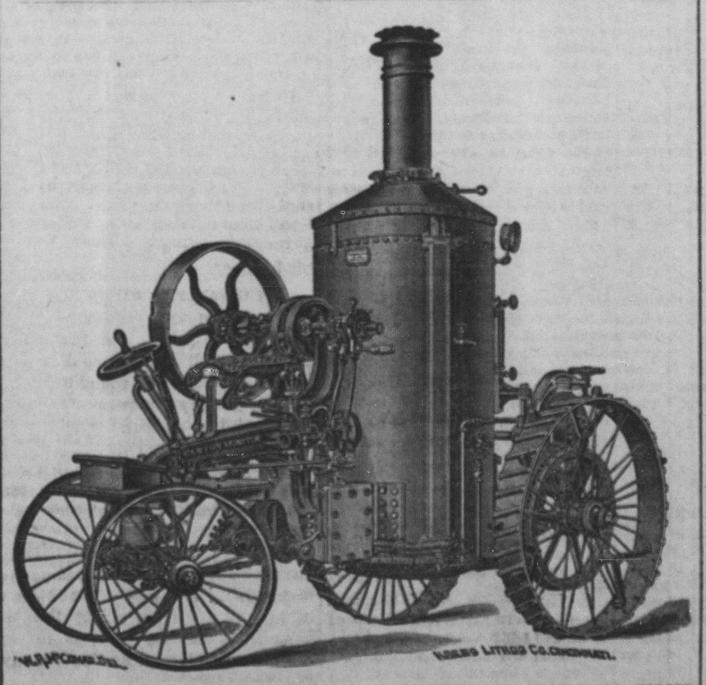
CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 192 Fulton Street, N. Y.



The above engine for sale by BUCKEYE IMPLEMENT AGENCY, REBERSBURG, Pa. We also handle all kinds of Farm Implements, and can give a better bargain than elsewhere. Call on or address

C. M. GRAMLEY,
REBERSBURG, PA.

Calla Lily Roller Flour

o)—— Best in the Market. ——(o

1888.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	R M Magee,
	S W	V J Bower,
	W W	O L Meek.
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A M Butler,
Millheim Boro		Sam'l Weiser, Jr.,
Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick,
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Fankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith,
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle,
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown,
do	W P	T F Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart,
Burnside twp		Wm Hipple,
College twp		Geo Roan,
Curtin twp		David Brickley,
Ferguson twp	E P	D W Miller,
do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hanna,
do	N P	Wm Lose,
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf,
do	W P	Calvin Weaver,
Half Moon twp		J H Griffin,
Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard twp		Geo D Johston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvinn
Liberty twp		D W Herring,
Marion twp		John S Hoy,
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing,
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel,
Taylor twp		Wm T Hoover,
Walker twp		A G Kreamer,
Worth twp		Levi Reese,
Union twp		Aaron Fahr.

WILLIAM F. REESE, Secretary. AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1y

GO WEST. 18,000,000 acres of the Montana Indian Reservation just opened for settlement near Great Falls, Ft Benton, Assininiboine and Glasgow, consisting of rich mineral and coal districts, grazing and farm lands of the very highest quality. The opportunities for making money here are greater than any where else in the United States. This is the time to go and secure your location. For rates, maps, or other information, Address C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Minnesota Leads the World.

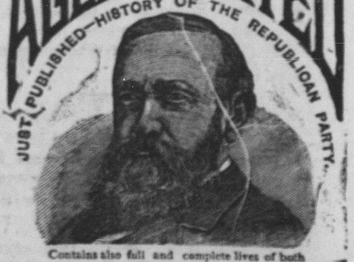
With her stock dairy and grain products. 2,000,000 acres fine timber, farming and grazing lands, adjacent to railroad, for sale cheap on easy terms. For maps, prices, rates, etc., address, J. Bookwalter, Land Commissioner, or C. H. Warren, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. Ask for Book H.

STIMULI MINNEAPOLIS MANITOBA RAILWAY

WOODLAND COAL.

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill. Best fuel for summer. 4t

AGENTS WANTED—JUST PUBLISHED—HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.



Contains also full and complete lives of both

HARRISON & MORTON

the great standard bearers. Ills'd. with numerous superb portraits. Among the authors will be found the names of Senators Frye, Chandler, Hawley, Ingalls, John D. Long, popular ex-gov. of Mass., McKinley of Ohio, writes on the Tariff, Henry Cabot Lodge, and a number of others of a like prominence. The *only authentic Campaign Book, endorsed by the Nat. Rep. Com.* Don't be induced to get any other. Distance no hinderance as we pay all freight charges. Send 50 cents in P. O. stamps for outfit and be the first in the field, or write for full particulars and Special Terms sent free to all.

WINTER & CO., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED TO HANDLE OUR thoroughly reliable nursery stock. We engage men on liberal commission, or on salary and expenses, and guarantee permanent employ and success. Facilities unequalled; prices reasonable; outfit free; decided advantages to beginners. Write ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y. 12jul3t

— Call at the Centre Hall Tannery when in want of plastering hair, leather and oil. Hides and bark taken in exchange, and hides tanned on shares. Satisfaction guaranteed. 7j 3m

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.

J. D. MURRAY,
Druggist.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 32 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale at 2 p. m. THE HEIRS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated to WILLIAM GOODHART, 26jul6t Executor.

LOST!—$5 REWARD.—A FINE BLACK shawl lost on the pike between Centre Hill and Potters Mills, on July 4th. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office.

DEFEATED AT LAST

Death Wins the Fight with Gallant Phil Sheridan.

A SUDDEN, PEACEFUL END.

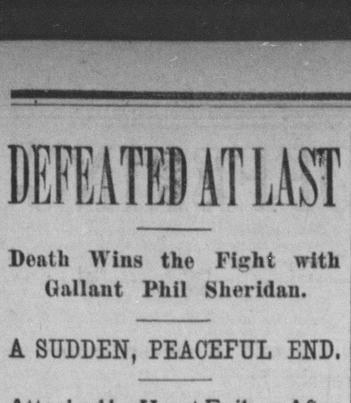
Attacked by Heart Failure After a Comfortable Day.

ALL THE OLD REMEDIES FAILED.

The General Had Been Cheerful and Strong, and the Day Had Been Spent as Usual by the Invalid and His Relatives and Attendants—Messages of Condolence — Mourning Throughout the Land—The Funeral Arrangements—The Action of the President and Congress.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 6.—Gen. Sheridan died at 10:20 p. m. There began to be signs of heart failure at 9:30, previous to which there had been no unfavorable indication. The general had been somewhat restless on account of the heat, but seemed generally bright and cheerful. His voice was strong, he took full nourishment, and slept occasionally as usual. The doctors and the family were in hopeful spirits. Mrs. Sheridan and the doctors went to the hotel for supper at 7 o'clock, and on returning the usual preparations for the night were made.

Col. Sheridan said "Good night" to his brother about 9:20, and went to the hotel.



GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

There having been through the day no unfavorable sign, no apprehension was felt.

When the bad symptoms appeared, Drs. Matthews and O'Reilly applied the remedies which had been effective in former attacks, but they now had no effect, and the general gradually sank into complete unconsciousness, ending in the quiet cessation of life at 10:20 p. m.

Mrs. Sheridan, the sisters Maban and Justinian, and the body servant, Klein, were present during the general's last moments.

The doctors say that the immediate cause of the general's death was heart failure. The remote cause was disease of the mitral and acortic valves. The complications which have occurred have been nervous exhaustion, pulmonary œgeria, anassca and hemorrhages. He was restless during yesterday, but not more so than he has been several times since his arrival at Nonquitt.

Throughout Saturday and Saturday night Gen. Sheridan was attacked with those violent fits of coughing which so alarmed his physicians in Washington, and in which it was supposed he would die.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

To be Buried in Arlington Cemetery on Saturday Next.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 7.—The following pall bearers have been selected by Gen. Sheridan's family: Gen. W. T. Sherman, Marshal Field, of Chicago; Gen. Hawley, of the United States senate; Speaker Carlisle, Vice President Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania railroad; Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States army, the senior officer of the Grand Army of the Republic in the District of Columbia; Gen. McFeeley, Gen. Joseph Fullerton, of St. Louis; Secretary Endicott and George W. Childs.

The following officers of Gen. Sheridan's staff are especially invited to attend the funeral: Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Col. John Schuyler Crosby, Col. Fred Grant, Col. James F. Gregory, Col. George W. Davis.

It has been decided that Gen. Sheridan's burial shall be in the Arlington National cemetery, and Saturday has been finally settled on as the day of the funeral. The other arrangements outlined in earlier dispatches remain unchanged. There will be no funeral services at this place. Cols. Kellogg and Blunt arrived here to-day. Gen. Schofield is also expected.

Mrs. Sheridan was prostrated with grief all day. Col. and Mrs. Gen. Sheridan will accompany the body to Washington, together with the general's personal staff. Col. Sheridan's wife remains at the cottage in charge of the children. Col. Kellogg arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing Gen. Sheridan's full uniform, in which the body has been dressed. Delegations from Grand Army posts 1 and 190 presented themselves yesterday afternoon, and expressed their sympathy and willingness to co-operate in any desired way with the authorities.

Col. M. V. Sheridan says the funeral party will leave Wednesday by special boat for New Bedford and thence by special train to Boston. From Boston the route will be the New York and New England railroad to New York, and the Pennsylvania railroad to Washington. No services will be held at Nonquitt.

The offer by the governor of Massachusetts of a guard of honor has been declined on account of Mrs. Sheridan's desire to avoid any unnecessary display. The family is very appreciative, however, of the honor conferred.

CONGRESS SUSPENDS BUSINESS.

Resolutions in the Senate—Mr. Edmunds' Eulogy—A $5,000 Pension.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—But little business was transacted in the house, and it adjourned soon after meeting out of respect to the memory of Gen. Sheridan. The chaplain, in his opening prayer, made a feeling allusion to the death of Gen. Sheridan.

After the call of states a message was received from the president formally announcing the death of Gen. Sheridan. Messrs. Hooker, of Mississippi, and Grosvenor, of Ohio, spoke in feeling terms of the dead commander.

Mr. Hooker offered resolutions of regret at the death of Gen. Sheridan, and requesting the speaker to appoint a committee of seven members to confer with a senate committee to conduct the funeral arrangements, which were unanimously adopted, at at 1 p. m. the house adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the dead soldier.

The senate, after passing appropriate resolutions concerning Gen. Sheridan's death, adjourned.

Mr. Edmunds, as soon as the journal was read, arose and asked unanimous consent to offer resolutions on a subject which he said "every senator will understand." The resolutions read as follows:

Resolved — That the senate has learned with profound regret of the death of Philip H. Sheridan, late general of the Army of the United States.

Resolved — That the senate hereby expresses its grateful sense of his great and patriotic services in the cause of his country; its deep sensibility of the loss which the nation has sustained in its death, and its sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Unanimous consent having been given Mr. Edmund said:

"It is quite unnecessary for any senator to submit any observation in support of these resolutions. The career of Gen. Sheridan has been so conspicuous, so grand, so noble and so patriotic that any words which I could use in respect of his memory or in praise of his career would be like gilding refined gold or painting the lily. I, therefore, for my part leave them to the judgment of the senate without any further observation."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Later on a bill was introduced by Mr. Farwell granting a pension of $5,000 a year to Mrs. Sheridan.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

Surprised and Pained at the News—His Official Messages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The president received the sad announcement of Gen. Sheridan's death from a mounted messenger, dispatched from the executive mansion. The president was greatly surprised and shocked at the unexpected news, and immediately upon its receipt prepared to come to the city. He was driven directly to the White House, whence he sent for Secretary Endicott. Upon the latter's arrival the official communication to congress and the order to Gen. Schofield to take charge of the funeral arrangements were prepared.

Col. Kellogg left Washington for Nonquitt with the deceased general's uniform.

The president sent the following telegram to Mrs. Sheridan:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1888.

Mrs. Sheridan, Nonquitt, Mass.:

While the nation mourns its loss and shares your sorrow, let me express to you my personal grief and most sincere condolence.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The president also sent the following message to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It becomes my painful duty to announce to the congress and to the people of the United States the death of Philip H. Sheridan, general of the army, which occurred at a late hour last night at his summer home in the state of Massachusetts.

The death of this valiant soldier and patriotic son of the republic, though his long illness has been regarded with anxiety, has, nevertheless, shocked the country and caused universal grief.

He had established for himself a strong hold in the hearts of his fellow countrymen, who soon caught the true meaning and purpose of his soldiery devotion and heroic temper.

His intrepid courage, his steadfast patriotism and the generosity of his nature inspired with peculiar warmth the admiration of the people.

Above his grave affection for the man and pride in his achievements will struggle for mastery, and too much honor cannot be accorded to one who was so richly endowed with all the qualities which make his death a national loss. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The president has directed that Maj. Gen. Schofield, commanding the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New York, be ordered to Washington at once to assume command, and a telegram to that effect has been sent to him by Acting Adjt. Gen. Kelton.

A STRICTLY MILITARY FUNERAL.

The Request of Mrs. Sheridan—To Be Under Command of Gen. Schofield.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following telegram respecting the funeral arrangements was received from Col. Sheridan at the war department:

"NONQUITT, Aug. 6.

"To Secretary of War:

"It is Mrs. Sheridan's wish that her husband should be buried with military honors, and that at the same time there should be no display beyond what pertains to a strictly military funeral in proper respect to his rank. Will you be kind enough to authorize such a funeral and place matters under charge of Gen. Schofield? The funeral will be in Washington, but when and where I cannot yet say. Perhaps it would be well for Gen. Schofield to come here.

"M. V. SHERIDAN."

Gen. Schofield, as the next highest in rank to Gen. Sheridan, assumes command of the army, without being directed to do so by the president.

Gen. Sheridan's desk at the war department remains as he left it. The chairs about the room have not been disturbed for two months.

Gen. and Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. Sheridan's parents, were shocked at the suddenness of the general's death. They had had no idea that he was any worse. In fact, the prevailing impression was that the distinguished patient had passed the crisis and was on the way to recovery. Throughout army circles the one feeling is of deep sorrow at the loss of a respected commander and a beloved friend.

The president countermanded his order to Gen. Schofield and requested him to go to Nonquitt. The secretary of war telegraphed additional instructions as follows:

"I leave it to your discretion whether to go to Nonquitt as requested. You are hereby directed to make the necessary arrangements in regard to the funeral, including the funeral train to bear the body to Washington. By request of Mrs. Sheridan, her husband will be buried with military honors, with no display beyond what pertains to a strictly military funeral and proper respect to his rank. This request will be strictly complied with, and the escort will conform to regulations referring to funeral of general in chief, and you will issue orders for such troops to assemble as may be necessary to complete his escort. You will detain the necessary guard and bearers to go to Nonquitt and accompany the remains to Washington."

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

The Historic Names of Lincoln, Grant and Sherman Prominent.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 7.—Among the scores of telegrams of sympathy received by Mrs. and Col. Sheridan are the following:

"LONDON, Aug. 6.

"Mrs. P. H. Sheridan:

"Accept my sincere condolence.

"ROBERT LINCOLN."

"NEW YORK, Aug. 6.

"Col. V. M. Sheridan:

"The death of the general was totally unexpected. Newspaper men are after me, but I must for a time be silent. Command me in any way to manifest love and respect.

"W. T. SHERMAN."

Secretary Endicott sent a personal telegram of condolence. Gens. Forsyth and Conrad, who were with the general in his campaigns, sent touching messages. Mr. George W. Childs and Mrs. Childs also contributed their tokens of sympathy.

Fred. Grant sent the following from West point to Mrs. Sheridan: "Mother, Ida and I send you our heartfelt sympathy. If I can be of the least service command me."

Gen. Sherman telegraphed Mrs. Sheridan from New York:

"The Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion, sends deep sympathy for you in your bereavement. We have lost a brave companion and a true, generous friend. His record is without a blemish, and his name will always be gratefully remembered by his countrymen.

"WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, commander."

Among others who sent messages were Senator Hale, Gen. Horatio King, Senator Palmer and Admiral Porter.

Mrs. Logan sent this:

"YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 6.

"Mrs. P. H. Sheridan:

"My heart turns to you in deepest sympathy. "MARY S. LOGAN."

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., also expressed sympathy.

Ex-President Hayes telegraphed Mrs. Sheridan from Fremont, O.:

"By the death of your illustrious husband our country has lost her great battle general. All who served under him suffer with you."

Tribute of the Irish National League.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 7.—President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, sent the following telegram of condolence:

"LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 6.

"Michael Sheridan, Nonquitt Cottage:

"The Irish National League of America sympathizes in your sad bereavement, and begs of you to convey to Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan and family its condolence in the great affliction that has befallen them in the death of her gallant and beloved husband. The Irish race unites with the American people in the national sorrow that mourns the loss of the Irish-American hero of Winchester, whose military genius contributed so much to save the Union, and whose devotion to Ireland was second only to his love for America. JOHN FITZGERALD."

The Senate's Funeral Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The president's message announcing the death of Gen. Sheridan having been presented and read Mr. Hawley rose and said:

"Nothing that I can say, Mr. President, is needed to set forth the loss which the country has sustained by the death of that able, brilliant, magnificent soldier and beloved general, Philip H. Sheridan, I send to the desk a resolution for which I ask immediate consideration."

Resolved, That the chair is requested to appoint a committee of seven senators to attend the funeral services of the late Gen. Sheridan.

The resolution was adopted, and Senators Hawley, Manderson, Cullom, Stewart, Hampton, Gibson and Gray were appointed.

Cardinal Gibbons Will Officiate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Father Mackin, of St. Matthew's church, saw Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore yesterday, and was informed by his eminence that he would personally officiate at the obsequies of Gen. Sheridan on Saturday next. The cardinal will conduct the services at the church; will consecrate a plot of ground at Arlington, and will be present at the interment. Cardinal Gibbons was on the point of visiting the west, but on learning of Gen. Sheridan's death changed his plans.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Comparative Results of the Work of This and the Last Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The calendar of the house fills 108 pages. There is an average of about fourteen bills on each page, making 1,500 bills awaiting action. There has been introduced in the house at this session 11,098 bills and 110 joint resolutions, a total of 12,108, against 10,191 at this period in the last congress. Of those that have been reported from committees and placed on the calendar, 3,026 against 3,447 at this stage in the last congress.

In the senate there have been introduced 3,419 bills and 100 joint resolutions, a total of 3,519, against 2,937 at this time in the last congress. Of these there have been 1,974 written reports and between 300 and 400 verbal reports—in all about 2,400 bills out of the 3,519 have been reported to the senate, against 1,581 in the last congress—showing a large increase in the committee work of the Fiftieth over that in the Forty-ninth congress. The committee work in this house, it will be seen, is as far below that in the last congress as the increase has been in the senate committees during this year over that of two years ago. Members of the house say that a large number of bills will be passed while the senate is discussing the tariff. Inasmuch as the senate calendar consists of but twenty-four pages, the upper branch of congress will be enabled to clear up much of the work the house will do after the senate has passed its tariff bill, providing some time elapses after the senate sends its tariff bill to the house and before adjournment.

GREAT STORM IN MISSOURI.

One Life Lost—Churches and Other Buildings Wrecked—Crops Ruined.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—A disastrous rain and wind storm swept over the central section of Missouri yesterday, doing a vast amount of damage to crops and entailing heavy losses on town property. In Glasgow and immediate vicinity the damage to residences and stores will exceed $50,000, and the growing crops, it is estimated, are injured 50 per cent. At Salisbury Robert Patterson was struck by flying debris and fatally injured. Two business houses and the Baptist church in Slater were demolished. The Catholic church at New Hamburg was wrecked. In Saline county the damage will reach $300,000. In Pettis county the growing corn suffered heavily, being laid flat by the strong wind. At Lordborne the damage will reach $100,000. Crops were also badly damaged in Shelby county. In this city the storm was severe, but no damage worthy of mention has yet been reported.

Fell Into a Trap.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The congressional committee resumed its investigation into the importation of contract labor. During the recess a trap was laid for two of the contractors and an agent of the commission entered into a contract with them for 500 Italian laborers to be furnished through Castle Garden within six weeks. In this way the methods of the contractors was fully exposed.

They Saw the Sea Serpent.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 7.—Capt. Delory and the crew of the sloop Mary Lane, with quahogs from New London, saw the sea serpent Saturday off Port Judith. The creature was seventy feet long, as big around as a barrel, with eyes as large as the crown of a hat, and its jaws were five feet long and studded with six inch teeth.

DON'T SCOLD

a man for groaning when he has Rheumatism or Neuralgia. The pain is simply awful. No torture in the ancient times was more painful than these twin diseases. But—oughtn't a man to be blamed if, having Rheumatism or Neuralgia, he wont use Ath-lo-pho-ros, when it has cured thousands who have suffered in the same way? It has cured hundreds after physicians have pronounced them incurable.

"The skill of five physicians could not cure me of Rheumatism which had settled in the hips, neck and shoulders. So intense was the pain that sleep was almost impossible. The first dose of Athlophoros gave me relief, and the third enabled me to sleep for four and a half hours without waking. I continued its use, and am now well."
REV. S. H. TROYER, New Albany, Ind.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

WANTED.

A good house-keeper in general. Especially a good cook, and to such a party I will pay at least $3 00 per week. For further information call on or address the undersigned. C. K. SOBER,
Sober, Pa.

STRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned about the 1st of June at the Old Fort, in Potter township, one steer, white and red spotted, about 1 year old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs. J. H. ODENKIRK.
3t

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE following property of Peter Ripka at private sale viz: The three-fifth interest in about 17 acres of corn in the ground, the three-fifth interest of about 4 acres of barley in the ground, the three-fifth interest of about 2½ acres of oats in the ground, the full interest of about one acre of potatoes in the ground, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure, and caution any body from meddling with the same.
June 6th, A. D. 1888. GEORGE H. RIPKA.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The 34th session of 6 Weeks, opens Monday evening, July 30, for the teaching and training of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Address, F. C. MOYER,
Musical Director, Freeburg, Pa.
21jun1m

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a milliner shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.
p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

FRESH BREAD AND YEAST
—At MURRAY'S BAKERY, Centre Hall.—

First class fresh bread and yeast constantly on hand, at most reasonable prices. Your patronage is solicited.

WALL PAPER:

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

Painting and Paper Hanging,
A SPECIALTY AT

S. H. Williams,

46 High Street,

Bellefonte, - - - Penna.

We have the Largest Stock of Wall Paper ever brought to Bellefonte, at prices lower than ever before.

BROWN BACKS 7c, WHITE BACKS 12c,
PATENT BACKS 10c, WHITE BACKS 12c,
SATINS and MICAS 12c, GOLD from 15 to 45c.
Embossed Golds and Flocks from 45 cents to $1.75 per piece.
COLOR BORDERS—6 band 12c, 5 band 15 cents, 4 band 25 cents, 3 band 35 cents, 2 band 45 cents, 1 band 75 cents.
GOLD EMBOSSED BORDERS—5 band 25 cents, 4 band 35 cents, 3 band 45 cents, 2 band 75 cents, 1 band $1.00 to $2.50.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR FURNISHING PAPER ON THE WALL.

We have good Painters and Paper Hangers constantly in our employ. Are prepared to execute work on short notice and in a workman-like manner.

Call and examine our stock Telephone Connection.

EXCURSION RATES.

A very complete list of tourist round trip rates and routes to western points for 1888, has just been issued for free distribution by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P. M. & Ry. St. Paul, Minn

FIREWORK

Just received at the

—GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS,—

O——BELLEFONTE, PA.——O

A very large stock of

FIRE CRACKERS,
FANCY FIREWORKS,
TORPEDOES,
LANTERNS,
CAPAIGN TORCHES,

Dealers are requested to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Razors Scissors, Pocket Knives, Musical Instruments, and Sporting Goods Generally.

O——O

THEODORE DESCHNER,

Alleghany St., Bellefonte.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE, BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act, they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 1y

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. 1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelp and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
"	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
"	Montandon		5 36 a m
"	Williamsport		7 10 a m
"	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
"	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
"	Renovo		8 55 a m
"	arr at Erie		3 56 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg		8 10 a m
"	" Montandon		10 12 a m
"	" Williamsport		11 10 a m
"	arr at Lock Haven		12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
"	" Harrisburg		11 22 a m
"	" Montandon		1 14 a m
"	arr at Williamsport		2 15 p m
"	" Lock Haven		3 30 p m
"	" Renovo		4 30 p m
"	" Kane		8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
"	" Harrisburg		3 45 p m
"	" Montandon		5 54 p m
"	" Williamsport		7 10 p m
"	" Lock Haven		8 02 p m
"	arr at Renovo		9 00 p m
	(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg		7 40 a m
"	" Montandon		9 37 a m
"	" Williamsport		10 40 a m
"	" Lock Haven		11 54 a m
"	arrives Renovo		12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 05 a m
"	" Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
"	" Williamsport		8 15 a m
"	" Montandon		9 17 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg		11 30 a m
"	" Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
"	" Renovo		10 20 a m
"	" Lock Haven		11 15 a m
"	" Williamsport		12 20 p m
"	" Montandon		1 22 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg		3 15 p m
"	" Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo		4 05 p m
"	" Lock Haven		5 05 p m
"	" Williamsport		6 20 p m
"	" Montandon		7 23 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg		9 30 p m
"	" Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
"	" Renovo		11 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven		11 58 p m
"	" Williamsport		1 25 a m
"	" Montandon		2 27 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg		4 30 a m
"	" Philadelphia		8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

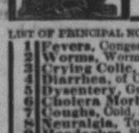
LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M	
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45	
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35	
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26	
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20	
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08	
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53	
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43	
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08	
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55	
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45	
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35	
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27	
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20	
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13	
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05	
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00	
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55	
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50	
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40	
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34	
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

HUMPHREYS'



DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engraving,
MAILED FREE.
Address, P. O. Box 1820, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
27	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
28	Kidney Disease	.50
29	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

The New Garman House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

CAMERON HOUSE,
Cor. 2nd & Market St.,
LEWISBURG, PA.

First-class house in every respect. Good sample rooms on 1st floor. Free Buss to and from all trains.

THOMAS HARPER HUTCHINSON,
sep22871f Proprietor.

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE,
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun
G. B BRANDON, Prop.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

ST. ELMO HOTEL,
No. 317 & 319 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.*
Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducement to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.
Your patronage respectfully solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

FRANK BIBLE.
—ATTORNEY AT LAW—
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.
Office in Conrad building, opposite Brockerhoff House. jan19tf.

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

CLEMANT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES
SPANGLER & HEWES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.
Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

J. D. MURRAY,
Centre Hall, Pa.,
Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;
JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

S. A. LIST,
LEWISBURG BOOK BINDERY.
All kinds of binding, at reasonable rates. Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., bound and rebound in first class style. 10f3m

——Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

WM. GOHEEN,
AUCTIONEER,
Boalsburg, Pa
Is prepared to cry sales. He has been successful in the past and offers his services to the public. tf.

LOW TOURIST RATES.

For $47.50 a first-class round trip ticket, good for 90 days, with stop-over privileges, can be obtained from St. Paul to Great Falls, Montana, the coming manufacturing centre of the northwest. Only $56.00 Saint Paul to Helena and return. Similar reductions from points east and south. Rates correspondingly as low will be named to points in Minnesota and Dakota, or upon Puget Sound and the Pacific Coast. For further particulars address S. L. Warren, General Eastern Agent, 287 Broadway, New York City, or C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

MANITOBA RAILWAY ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

The Uses of Stratagem.

"Then ye shall rise up from the ambush, and seize upon the city."—Josh. 8 : 7.

Sermon to the Thirteenth Regiment of New York State National Guards, preached at the Camp at Peekskill, New York.

One Sabbath evening with my family around me we were talking over the scene of the text. In the wide-open eyes, and the quick interrogations, and the blanched cheeks I realized what

A THRILLING DRAMA

it was. There is the old city, shorter by name than any other city in the ages, spelled with two letters—A, I.—Ai. Joshua and his men went to take it. How to do it is the question. On a former occasion, in a straightforward, face to face fight, they had been defeated; but now they are going to take it by ambuscade. General Joshua has two divisions in his army—the one division the battle-worn commander will lead himself, the other division he sends off to encamp in an ambush on the west side of the city of Ai. No torches, no lanterns, no sound of heavy battalions but thirty thousand swarthy warriors moving in silence, speaking only in a whisper; no clicking of swords against shields, lest the watchmen of Ai discover it and

THE STRATAGEM

be a failure. If a roystering soldier in the Israelitish army forgets himself, all along the line the word is "Hush!" Joshua takes the other division, the one with which he is to march, and puts it on the north side of the city of Ai, and then spends the night in reconnoitring in the valley. There he is, thinking over the fortunes of the coming day, with something of the feelings of Wellington the night before Waterloo, or of Meade and Lee the night before Gettysburg. There he stands in the night, and says to himself: "Yonder is the division in ambush on the west side of Ai. Here is the division I have under my especial command on the north side of Ai. There is the old city slumbering in its sin. To-morrow will be the battle. Look! the morning already begins to tip the hills. The military Officers of Ai look out in the morning very early, and while they do not see the division in ambush, they behold the other division of Joshua, and the cry

"TO ARMS! TO ARMS!"

rings through all the streets of the old town, and every sword, whether hacked and bent or newly welded, is brought out, and all the inhabitants of the city of Ai pour through the gates, an infuriated torrent, and their cry is: "Come, we'll make quick work with Joshua and his troops." No sooner had these people of Ai come out against the troops of Joshua, than Joshua gave such a command as he seldom gave: "Fall back!" Why, they could not believe their own ears! Is Joshua's courage failing him? The retreat is beaten, and the Israelites are flying, throwing blankets and canteens on every side under this worse than Bull Run defeat. And you ought to hear the soldiers of Ai cheer and cheer. But they huzza too soon. The men lying in ambush are straining their vision to get some signal from Joshua that they may know what time to drop upon the city. Joshua takes his burnished spear, glittering in the sun like a shaft of doom, and points it towards the city; and when the men up yonder in the ambush see it, with hawk-like swoop they drop upon Ai, and without stroke of sword or stab of spear take the city and put it to the torch. So much for the division that was in ambush. How about the division under Joshua's command? No sooner does Joshua stop in the flight than all his men stop with him, and as he wheels they wheel, for in a voice of thunder he cried "Halt!" One strong arm driving back

A TORRENT OF FLYING TROOPS.

And then, as he points his spear through the golden light toward that fatal city, his troops know that they are to start for it. What a scene it was when the division in ambush which had taken the city marched down against the men of Ai on the one side, and the troops under Joshua doubled up their enemies from the other side, and the men of Ai were caught between these two hurricanes of Israelitish courage, thrust before and behind, stabbed in breast and back, ground between the upper and the nether millstones of God's indignation. Woe to the city of Ai! Cheer for Israel!

Lesson the first: There is such a thing as

VICTORIOUS RETREAT.

Joshua's falling back was the first chapter in his successful besiegement. And there are times in your life when the best thing you can do is to run. You were once the victim of strong drink. The demijohn and the decanter were your fierce foes. They came down upon you with greater fury than the men of Ai upon the men of Joshua. Your only safety is to get away from them. Your dissipating companions will come around you for your overthrow. Run for your life! Fall back! Fall back from the drinking-saloon! Fall back from the wine-party! Your flight is your advance. Your retreat is your victory. There is a saloon down on the next street that has almost been the ruin of your soul. Then why do you go along that street? Why do you not pass through some other street rather than by the place of your calamity? *A spoonful of brandy* taken for medicinal purposes by a man who twenty years before had been reformed from drunkenness, hurled into inebriety and the grave one of the best friends I ever had. Retreat is victory!

Here is a converted infidel. He is so strong now in his faith in the gospel, he says he can read anything. What are you reading? Bolingbroke? Andrew Jackson Davis's tracts? Tyndall's Glasgow University address? Drop them and run. You will be an infidel before you die, unless you quit that. These men of Ai will be too much for you. Turn your back on the rank and file of unbelief. Fly before they cut you with their swords, and transfix you with their javelins. There are people who have been well-nigh ruined because they risked a foolhardy expedition in the presence of might and overwhelming temptations, and the men of Ai made a morning meal of them.

So, also, there is victorious retreat

IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Thousands of times the kingdom of Christ has seemed to fall back. When the blood of the Scotch Covenanters gave a deeper dye to the heather of the Highlands, when the Vaudois of France chose extermination rather than make an unchristian surrender, when, on St. Bartholomew's Day, mounted assassins rode through the streets of Paris, crying, "Kill! Blood-letting is good in August! Kill! Death to the Huguenots! Kill!" When Lady Jane Grey's head rolled from the executioner's block; when Calvin was imprisoned in the castle; when John Knox died for the truth; when John Bunyan lay rotting in Bedford Jail, saying, "if God will help me, and my physical life continues, I will stay here until the moss grows on my eyebrows rather than give up my faith"—the days of retreat for the church were days of victory.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS FELL BACK

from the other side of the sea to Plymouth Rock, but now are marshaling a continent for the Christianization of the world. The Church of Christ falling back from Piedmont, falling back from Rue St. Jacques, falling back from St. Denis, falling back from Wurtemburg castles, falling back from the Brussels market-place, yet all the time triumphing. Notwithstanding all the shocking reverses which the Church of Christ suffers what do we see to-day? Three thousand missionaries of the cross on heathen grounds; sixty thousand ministers of Jesus Christ in this land; at least two hundred millions of Christians on the earth. All nations to-day kindling in a blaze of revival. Falling back, yet advancing until the old Wesleyan hymn will prove true:

"The lion of Judah shall break the chain,
And give us the victory again and again!"

But there is a more marked illustration of victorious retreat in the life of our Joshua, the Jesus of the ages. First falling back from an appalling height to an appalling depth, falling from celestial hills to terrestrial valleys.

FROM THRONE TO MANGER;

yet that did not seem to suffice Him as a retreat. Falling back still further from Bethlehem to Nazareth, from Nazareth to Jerusalem, back from Jerusalem to Golgotha, back from Golgotha to the mausoleum in the rock, back down over the precipices of perdition, until He walked amid the caverns of the eternal captives and drank of the wine of the wrath of Almighty God, amid the Ahabs, and the Jezebels, and the Belshazzars. Oh, men of the pulpit, and men of the pew, Christ's descent from heaven to earth does not measure half the distance! It was from glory to perdition. He descended into hell. All the records of earthly retreat are as nothing compared with this falling back. Santa Anna, with the fragments of his army flying over the plateaux of Mexico, and Napoleon and his army retreating from Moscow into the awful snows of Russia, are not worthy to be mentioned with this retreat, when all the powers of darkness seem to be pursuing Christ as He fell back, until the body of Him who came to do such wonderful things lay pulseless and stripped. Methinks that the city of Ai was not so emptied of its inhabitants when they went to pursue Joshua, as perdition was emptied of devils when they started for the pursuit of Christ, and He fell back and back, down lower, down lower, chasm below chasm, pit below pit, until He seemed to strike the bottom of objurgation and scorn and torture. Oh, the long, loud, jubilant shout of hell at the defeat of the Lord God Almighty!

But let not the powers of darkness rejoice quite so soon. Do you hear that

DISTURBANCE IN THE TOMB

of Arimathea? I hear the sheet rending! What means that stone hurled down the side of the hill? Who is this coming out? Push him back! the dead must not stalk in this open sunlight. Oh, it is our Joshua. Let him come out. He comes forth and starts for the city. He takes the spear of the Roman guard and points that way. Church militant marches up on one side, and the church triumphant marches down on the other side. And the powers of darkness being caught between these ranks of celestial and terrestrial valor, nothing is left of them save just enough to illustrate the direful overthrow of hell and our Joshua's eternal victory. On His head be all the crowns. In His hands be all the sceptres. At his feet be all the human hearts; and here, Lord, is one of them.

Lesson the second: *The triumph of the wicked is short.* Did you ever see an army in a panic? There is nothing so uncontrollable. If you had stood at Long Bridge, Washington, during the opening of our sad Civil War, you would know what it is to see an army run. And when those men of Ai looked out and saw those men of Joshua in a stampede, they expected easy work. They would scatter them as the equinox the leaves. Oh, the gleeful and jubilant descent of the men of Ai upon the men of Joshua! But their exhilaration was brief, for the tide of battle turned and these quondam conquerors left their miserable carcasses in the wilderness of Bethaven. So it always is. The triumph of the wicked is short. You make $20,000 at the gaming-table. Do you expect to keep it? You will die in the poorhouse. You made a fortune by iniquitous traffic. Do you expect to keep it? Your money will scatter, or it will stay long enough to curse your children after you are dead. Call over the roll of

BAD MEN WHO PROSPERED

and see how short was their prosperity. For a while like the men of Ai they went from conquest to conquest, but after a while disaster rolled back upon them and they were divided into three parts; misfortune took their property, the grave took their body, and the lost world took their soul. I am always interested in the building of theatres and the building of dissipating saloons. I like to have them built of the best granite and have the rooms made large, and to have the pillars made very firm. God is going to conquer them, and they will be turned into asylums and art galleries and churches. The stores in which fraudulent men do business, the splendid banking institutions where the president and cashier put all their property in their wives' hands and then fail for $200,000—all these institutions are to become the places where honest Christian men do business.

How long will it take your boys to get through your ill-gotten gains? The wicked do not live out half their days. For a while they swagger and strut and make a great splash in the newspapers, but after a while

IT ALL DWINDLES DOWN

into a brief paragraph: "Died suddenly, July 22, 1888, at thirty-five years of age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Madison Square. Interment at Greenwood." Some of them jumped off the docks. Some of them took prussic acid. Some of them fell under the snap of a Derringer pistol. Some of them spent their last days in a lunatic asylum. Where are William Tweed and his associates? Where a Ketcham and Swartwout, absconding swindlers? Where is James Fisk, the libertine, and all the other misdemeanants? The wicked do not live out half their days. Disembogue, O world of darkness! Come up, Hildebrand and Henry II, and Robespierre, and with blistering and blaspheming and ashen lips hiss out; "The triumph of the wicked is short."

Lesson the third: How much may be accomplished by lying

IN AMBUSH FOR OPPORTUNITIES.

Are you hypercritical of Joshua's manœuvre? Do you say that it was cheating for him to take that city by ambuscade? Was it wrong for Washington to kindle camp-fires on New Jersey Heights, giving the impression to the opposing force that a great army was encamped there when there was none at all? I answer, if the war was right then Joshua was right in his stratagem. He violated no flag of truce. He broke no treaty, but by a lawful ambuscade captured the city of Ai. Oh that we all knew how to lie in ambush for opportunities to serve God. The best of our opportunities do not lie on the surface, but are secreted; by tact, by stratagem, by Christian ambuscade, you may take almost any castle of sin for Christ. Come up toward men with a regular besiegement of argument and you will be defeated: but just wait until the door of their hearts is set ajar, or they are off their guard, or their severe caution is away from home, and then drop in on them from a Christian ambuscade. There has been many a man up to his chin in scientific portfolios which proved there was no Christ and no divine revelation, his pen a scimetar flung into the heart of theological opponents, who, nevertheless, has been discomfited and captured for God by some little three-year-old child who has got up and put her snowy arms around his sinewy neck, and asked some simple question about God.

Oh, make a flank movement;

STEAL A MARCH ON THE DEVIL;

cheat that man in Heaven! A five-dollar treatise that will stand all the laws of homiletics may fail to do that which a penny tract of Christian entreaty may accomplish. Oh, for more Christians in ambuscade, not lying in idleness, but waiting for a quick spring, waiting until just the right time comes! Do not talk to a man about the vanity of this world on the day when he has bought something at "twelve," and is going to sell it at "fifteen." But talk to him about the vanity of the world on the day when he has bought something at "fifteen," and is compelled to sell it at "twelve." Do not rub a man's disposition the wrong way. Do not take the imperative mood when the subjunctive mood will do just as well. Do not talk in perfervid style to a phlegmatic nor try to tickle a torrid temperament with an icicle. You can take any man for Christ if you know how to get at him. Do not send word to him that to-morrow at 10 o'clock you propose to open your batteries upon him, but come on him by a skilful, persevering, God-directed ambuscade.

Lesson the fourth: The importance of

TAKING GOOD AIM.

There is Joshua, but how are those people in ambush up yonder to know when they are to drop on the city, and how are these men around Joshua to know when they are to stop their flight and advance? There must be some signal—a signal to stop the one division and to start the other. Joshua with a spear on which were ordinarily hung the colors of battle, points towards the city. He stands in such a conspicuous position, and there is so much of the morning light dripping from that spear-tip, that all around the horizon they see it. It was as much to say: "There is the city. Take it.

God knows and we know that a great deal of Christian attack ammounts to nothing simply because we do not take good aim. Nobody knows and we do not know ourselves which point we want to take, when we ought to make up our minds what God will have us to do, and point our spear in that direction and then hurl our body, mind, soul, time, eternity at that

ONE TARGET.

In our pulpits and pews and Sunday-schools and prayer-meetings we want to get a reputation for saying pretty things, and so we point our spear toward the flowers; or we want a reputation for saying sublime things, and we point our spear toward the stars; or we want to get a reputation for historical knowledge, and we point our spear toward the past; or we want to get a reputation for great liberality, so we swing our spear all around; while there is the old world, proud, rebellious and armed against all righteousness; and instead of running any further away from its pursuit, we ought to turn around, plant our foot in the strength of the eternal God, lift the old cross and point it in the direction of the world's conquest till the redeemed of earth, marching up from one side and the glorified of heaven marching down from the other side, the last battlement of sin is compelled to swing out the streamers of Emanuel. Oh Church of God, take aim and conquer.

I have heard it said: "Look out for a man who has only one idea; he is irresistible." I say: Look out for the man who has one idea, and that a determination for soul-saving. I believe God would strike me dead if I dared to point the spear in any other direction. Oh, for some of the courage and enthusiasm of Joshua! He flung two armies from the tip of that spear. It is sinful for us to rest, unless it is to get stronger muscle and fresher brain and purer heart for God's work. I feel on my head the hands of Christ in a new ordination. Do you not feel the same omnipotent pressure? There is a work for all of us. Oh, that we might stand up, side by side, and point the spear toward the city! It ought to be taken. It will be taken. Our cities are drifting off toward loose religion, for what is called

"LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY,"

which is so liberal that it gives up all the cardinal doctrines of the Bible; so liberal that it surrenders the rectitude of the throne of the Almighty. That is liberality with a vengeance. Let us decide upon the work which we, as Christian men, have to do, and, in the strength of God, go to work and do it.

It is comparatively easy to keep on a parade amid a shower of bouquets, and hand-clapping, and the whole street full of enthusiastic huzzas; but it is not so easy to stand up in the day of battle, the face blackened with smoke, the uniform covered with the earth ploughed up by whizzing bullets and bursting shells, half the regiment cut to pieces, and yet the commander crying "Forward, march!" Then it requires old-fashioned valor. My friends, the great trouble of the kingdom of God in this day is the cowards. They do splendidly on a parade day, and at the communion, when they have on their best clothes of Christian profession; but in

THE GREAT BATTLE OF LIFE,

at the first sharpshooting of scepticism, they dodge, they fall back, they break ranks. We confront the enemy, we open the battle against fraud, and lo! we find on our side a great many people that do not try to pay their debts. And we open the battle against intemperance, and we find on our own side a great many people who drink too much. And we open the battle against profanity, and we find on our own side a great many men who make hard speeches. And we open the battle against infidelity, and lo! we find on our own side a great many men who are not quite sure about the Book of Jonah. And while we ought to be massing our troops, and bringing forth more than the united courage of Austerlitz and Waterloo and Gettysburg, we have to be spending our time in hunting up ambuscades. There are a great many in the Lord's army who would like to go out on a campaign with satin slippers and holding umbrellas over their heads to keep off the heavy dew, and having rations of canvas-back ducks and lemon custards. If they cannot have them they want to go home. They think it is unhealthy among so many bullets!

I believe that the next twelve months will be the most stupendous year that heaven ever saw.

THE NATIONS ARE QUAKING

now with the coming of God. It will be a year of successes for the men of Joshua, but of doom for the men of Ai. You put your ear to the rail-track and you can hear the train coming miles away. So I put my ear to the ground and I hear the thundering on of the lightning train of God's mercies and judgments. The mercy of God is first to be tried upon this nation. It will be preached in the pulpits, in theatres, on the streets, everywhere. People will be invited to accept the mercy of the Gospel, and the story and the song and the prayer will be "mercy." But suppose they do not accept the offer of mercy—what then? Then God will come with His judgments, and the grasshoppers will eat the crops, and the freshets will devastate the valleys, and the defalcations will swallow the money markets, and the fires will burn the cities, and the earth will quake from pole to pole. Year of mercies and of judgments. Year of invitation and of warning. Year of jubilee and of woe.

WHICH SIDE ARE YOU

going to be on? With the men of Ai or the men of Joshua? Pass over this Sabbath into the ranks of Israel. I would clap my hands at the joy of your coming. You will have a poor chance for this world and the world to come without Jesus. You cannot stand what is to come upon you and upon the world unless you have the pardon and the comfort and the help of Christ. Come over. On this side is your happiness and safety, on the other side is disquietude and dispair. Eternal defeat to the men of Ai! Eternal victory to the men of Joshua!

Locking Up Unconscious People.

More care should be taken by the police in the locking up of persons brought in from the streets in an unconscious condition. The policeman always assumes that a man lying on the street, without sense or motion, is drunk. The hoodlum wagon is summoned, and the limp form carried to the calaboose and hustled into a cell. In the morning the prisoner fails to respond to the call to come out. He is dragged out, and then it is found that he is dead. The police report reads that "a chronic drunkard was picked up on the street yesterday in an unconscious condition and taken to ——— station. During the night he died of alcoholism. The coroner returned a verdict in accordance with the facts." Now the facts may be that there was no alcoholism in the case. There are a hundred causes that will reduce a person to unconsciousness. Often the man picked up should be taken to the hospital in an ambulance, and not to the calaboose in a hoodlum wagon. These cases are of such frequent occurrence as to warrant serious attention. During the heated term there were a number of such deaths. In New York city there is a qualified physician at each police station to guard against just such accidents.

Size of Rain Drops.

Variations in the size of rain drops are dependent upon the differences in the height from which they have fallen and to the amount of atmospheric disturbance present at the time. If fallen from a great height the drops suffer gradual division into smaller and smaller parts until they are converted into a mist. In calm weather, with the clouds near the earth's surface, the drops are large and heavy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1888.

The Day of Atonement.

LESSON TEXT.

(Lev. 16 : 1-16. Memory verse, 16.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1 : 7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Covenant Relations Promoted by Priestly Mediation.*

Lesson Outline:
1. The Priestly Approach, vs. 1-4.
2. The Priestly Offerings, vs. 5-10.
3. The Priestly Atonement, vs. 11-16.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Without shedding of blood is no remission.*—Heb. 9 : 22.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Lev. 16 : 1-16. The day of atonement.
T.—Lev. 23 : 26-32. The day of atonement.
W.—Lev. 10 : 1-11. Offering strange fire.
T.—Num. 16 : 1-22. Rebellion against God's order.
F.—Num. 16 : 23-50. Rebellion punished.
S.—Rom. 5 : 1-11. The great atonement.
S.—Heb. 7 : 11-28. The great High-priest.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE PRIESTLY APPROACH.

I. The Divine Presence:

I will appear in the cloud upon the mercy-seat (2).
There I will meet with thee....from above the mercy-seat (Exod. 25 : 22).
The glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle (Exod. 40 : 34).
The Lord of hosts, which sitteth upon the cherubim (1 Sam. 4 : 4).
Thou that sittest upon the cherubim, shine forth (Psa. 80 : 1).

II. The Prohibited Approach:

That he come not at all times;.... that he die not (2).
There came forth fire,....and they died before the Lord (Lev. 10 : 2).
The earth opened and swallowed up Dathan (Psa. 106 : 17).
Into the second the high priest alone, ...not without blood (Heb. 9 : 7).
If even a beast touch the mountain, it shall be stoned (Heb. 12 : 20).

III. The Permitted Approach:

Herewith shall Aaron come into the holy place (3).
Aaron shall make atonement upon.... it once in the year (Exod. 30 : 10).
He shall....bring it within the veil (Lev. 16 : 12).
The high priest entereth into the holy place year by year (Heb. 9 : 25).
Having....boldness to enter into the holy place (Heb. 10 : 19).

1. "They drew near before the Lord, and died." (1) An august presence; (2) An impious approach; (3) A terrible doom.
2. "I will appear in the cloud upon the mercy-seat." (1) Manifesting my glory; (2) Dispensing my bounty; (3) Vindicating my sacredness.
3. "Wherewhith shall Aaron come into the holy place." The requisties of approach unto God; (1) Atonement (a sin offering); (2) Dedication (a burnt offering); (3) Purification (bathing the flesh); (4) Serving (arrayed in priestly robes).

II. THE PRIESTLY OFFERINGS.

I. The Burnt Offering:

He shall take....one ram for a burnt offering (5).
Noah....offered burnt offerings on the altar (Gen. 8 : 20).
Offer him there for a burnt offering (Gen. 22 : 2).
It is a sweet savour, an offering made by fire (Exod. 29 : 18).
To love,....is much more than all whole burnt offerings (Mark 12 : 33).

II. The Sin Offering:

Aaron shall present the bullock of the sin offering (6).
The flesh of the bullock....is a sin offering (Exod. 29 : 14).
They made a sin offering with their blood upon the altar (2 Chron. 29 : 24).
Thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin (Isa. 53 : 10).
Where remission of these is, there is no more offering for sin (Heb. 10 : 18).

III. The Scapegoat:

Send him away for Azazel into the wilderness (10).
One lot for the Lord, and the other lot for Azazel (Lev. 16 : 8).
Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat (Lev. 16 : 21).
The goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities (Lev. 16 : 22).
The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all (Isa. 53 : 6).

1. "Aaron shall....make atonement for himself." Aaron and Christ contrasted: (1) In personal needs; (2) In official offerings; (3) In resultant benefits.
2. "One lot for the Lord, and the other lot for Azazel." (1) The two goats; (2) The two allotments; (3) The two destinies; (4) The two significations.
3. "To send him away for Azazel into the wilderness." Sent away: (1) By the Lord's decree; (2) Bearing sin; (3) To a remote region; (4) Never to return.

III. THE PRIESTLY ATONEMENT.

I. Atonement for the Priesthood:

Aaron shall....make atonement for himself, and for his house (11).
Offer thy sin offering,....and make atonement for thyself (Lev. 9 : 7).
Is bound,....for himself, to offer for sins (Heb. 5 : 3).
Who needeth not daily,....to offer.... for his own sins (Heb. 7 : 27).
Not without blood, which he offereth for himself (Heb. 9 : 7).

II. Atonement for the People:

Then shall he kill the goat....that is for the people (15).
Make atonement....for the people (Lev. 9 : 7).
For the people,....to offer for sins (Heb. 5 : 3).
Like those high priests, to offer....for the sins of the people (Heb. 7 : 7).

III. Atonement for the Tabernacle:

He shall make atonement for the holy place (16).
Seven days thou shalt make atonement for the altar (Exod. 29 : 37).
He shall go out unto the altar,....and make atonement for it (Lev. 16 : 18).
Thou shalt cleanse the sanctuary (Ezek. 45 : 18).
All things are cleansed with blood (Heb. 9 : 22).

1. "Atonement for himself, and for his house." (1) Human sinfulness; (2) Divine holiness; (3) Atoning blood.
2. "That the cloud of the incense may cover the mercy-seat." (1) Symbolism of the mercy-seat; (2) Symbolism of the incense; (3) Combination of the two.
3. "Bring his blood within the veil." (1) Whence brought? (2) Whither brought? (3) By whom? (4) Why? —(1) The blood; (2) The veil; (3) The in-bringing.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE ATONEMENT.

Foreordained (1 Pet. 1 : 11, 20; Rev. 13 : 8).
Typified (Gen. 4 : 4 and Heb. 11 : 4; Gen. 22 : 2 and Heb. 11 : 17, 19; Exod. 12 : 5, 11, 14, and 1 Cor. 5 : 7; Exod. 24 : 8 and Heb. 9 : 20; Lev. 16 : 30, 34, and Heb. 9 : 7, 12, 28; Lev. 17 : 11 and Heb. 9 : 22).
Foretold (Isa. 53 : 4-6, 8-12; John 11 : 50, 51).
Accomplished (John 1 : 29, 35; Acts 4 : 10, 11; 1 Thess. 1 : 10; 1 Tim. 2 : 5, 6; Heb. 2 : 9; 1 Pet. 2 : 24).
Secures reconciliation (Isa. 45 : 21; Rom. 3 : 25, 26; 5 : 10; 2 Cor. 5 : 18-20; Heb. 2 : 17).
Perfected (Heb. 7 : 27; 9 : 24-28; 10 : 10 12, 14; 1 Pet. 3 : 18).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The full significance of the present lesson cannot be understood unless it be regarded as the culmination of all that precedes in the Book of Leviticus. In chapters 1-15 we find three distinct parts,—chapters 1-7 treating of sacrifices and offerings; chapters 8-10 (historical) telling of the consecration of Aaron and his sons, with the punishment of Nadab and Abihu; chapters 12-15 giving minute directions respecting ceremonial uncleanness. With each of these lesson has a close connection,—as the most impressive sacrificial ceremony; as occasioned—in part, at least—by the historical occurrences (see v. 1); and as specifically enacted "because of the uncleannesses of the children of Israel" (v. 16).

The first part of the Book of Leviticus (to which the last lesson belonged) treats of five kinds of offerings: The burnt offering (Lev. 1), the meal offering (Lev. 2), the peace (or thank) offering (Lev. 3), the sin offering (Lev. 4), and the trespass (or guilt) offering (Lev. 5 to 6 : 7). In general, the first three were offerings of thankfulness, though the burnt offering was self-dedicatory; the last two were expiatory in their character. In Leviticus 6 : 8 to 7 : 38, commands to Aaron and his sons respecting these offerings are given in detail.

The second part (Lev. 8-10) describes the consecration of Aaron and his sons, tells of the presumption of Nadab and Abihu, with the punishment inflicted upon them, and of the stern repression of signs of mourning in the bereaved family.

The third part shows great sanitary wisdom, which is made to serve the purpose of religious education. The physical uncleanness against which Leviticus 11-15 guards, was related actually as well as figuratively to the moral defilement from which God's people must be freed. The specific injunctions are respecting animals to be used for food (Lev. 11), the purification of a mother (Lev. 12), diseases of the skin indicating leprosy (Lev. 13, 14), and the impurity arising from issues of blood, etc. (Lev. 15).

The place of the lesson was the camp at the foot of Mount Sinai. The time was shortly after the death of Nadab and Abihu, which seems to have occurred on the eighth day of the first month of the second year (comp. Exod. 40 : 17; Lev. 9 : 1; 10 : 1).

A Wisconsin Philosopher:

One of the chief charms of politics is that it gives a man a chance to work the weakness of his fellow creatures.

The trouble with dreamers is that they often think the impossible "might have been" if it were not for untoward fate.

If the world could be reduced to a basis of absolute truth, half the population would go crazy and the rest be tempted to commit suicide.

Reaching for the unattainable may not be profitable, but it is nobler than sitting idle and gradually sinking in the slough of stupidity.

Lives there a man who away down in the bottom of his heart would not like to be a pugilist; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of getting there in case of accidents.

The man who can always control his feelings and his temper is a model citizen, taken slugly; but a nation composed entirely of such fellows would be a very cold place to emigrate to.

Abandoning Girlhood Too Soon:

The New York *Ledger* thinks that "the rising generation of our day rises too fast. This is not the fault of the children, but of parents. A little girl of fashion tricked out like a woman of fashion; be-hooped and be-fur-belowed, wearing diamond rings on her fingers, bracelets on her slender wrists, and sporting a miniature watch and chatelain, naturally enough tries to play the role for which she seems to have been caparisoned. Bedecked like mamma, she copies mamma's airs and graces, of course, and is never weary gazing at her reflected duplicate in mamma's cheval glass."

Cardinal Manning, whose 80th birthday anniversary occurred July 15, is reported to rise regularly at 5 A. M.

FARM NOTES.

ADVANTAGES SECURED IN HAVING PLUM TREES IN THE POULTRY YARD.—The plum is almost unknown to some fruit farms, having been driven out of existence by the curculio, yet it is considered one of the most delicious fruits grown in this latitude. The most successful plum-growers are those who combine poultry-raising (plum trees in the poultry yards) with fruit-growing. The peach has been found to thrive better in the poultry yard than anywhere else, and with changeable yards, so as to remove the hens when occasion demands, the strawberry gives excellent results when the poultry yard is given up to it. But the greatest advantage is secured when plum trees are planted in the yards, as they thrive and do well, while the labor of preventing the attacks of the curculio is greatly lessened by the aid of the fowls. There are two profits derived on a small space, and at the same time the labor is no greater, while the soil is increased in fertility. The plan is to have the fowls divided into flocks of twenty-five, with two yards to each flock so as to permit of changing the hens from one yard to another, as occasion demands, the object being to permit of spading the yards, thus turning under the manure, and also to grow some kind of early-maturing green food, such as mustard, radish, etc., thereby reducing the cost of food, as well as securing a larger supply of eggs, experience teaching that fowls do not thrive as well on an exclusive diet of grain as when given grain at night with green or bulky food during the day. The frequent changing of the fowls from one yard to another also prevents cholera, gapes in chicks and other diseases induced by filthy yards. The plum trees supply shade to the fowls in summer, and as they will resort to the tree for shade and to hunt for insects, they protect the trees from damage. The jarring of the trees in order to cause the curculio to fall is still practiced, but the hens destroy them as soon as they reach the ground. On one poultry farm near Lancaster, Mass., where 3000 fowls have occasionally been kept, all the yards contain plum trees, and the owner reports that he has no difficulty in securing good crops, while other trees, not in the poultry yard, bear nothing. Of the varieties of plums that will bear under these conditions may be mentioned the well-known damson, gage, Lombard and wild goose, which are, however, subject to rot in unfavorable seasons. But little attention is necessary for the trees other than jarring them, as the hens keep the weeds down.

As soon as the hen is removed from the nest to the coop, give a little food, consisting of fine oatmeal, or bread soaked in milk, which is continued three or four days, with an occasional hard boiled egg, which is then gradually changed to any variety suitable to their age, until they are able to eat cracked corn, wheat and other whole grains, when the labor in feeding will be greatly reduced. A little meal and finely chopped vegetables will be useful occasionally, especially as long as they are kept in limited quarters.

THERE are many good remedies for the destruction of the cabbage worm. Kerosene is excellent, but it imparts its odor to the cabbage, which remains even until the cabbage is cooked. A sprinkling of pyrethrum over the plants is excellent, but it only serves as a preventive, the difficulty being to reach the worm after it enters the cabbage without injuring the cabbage. The white butterfly is the parent of the cabbage worm, and if a close watch be kept and every white butterfly destroyed, which is not difficult, by catching them, there will be no cabbage worms.

THE squash bugs will now be busy, and the best mode of destroying them is to go over the vines early in the morning and kill them with the hands. In that manner one or two visits will save the vines. A solution made by disolving a pound of saltpetre in a tub of soapsuds and sprinking the vines will serve as a liquid fertilizer and partially prevent the ravages of the bugs.

LOOK over your fruit trees in order to notice the borer. A little mass of chips or sawdust shows that the borer has entered the tree and must be dislodged with the point of the knife. Every day that it is allowed to remain renders its removal more difficult. If the orchard is protected from the borer the life of the trees will be greatly prolonged.

HORSES that are compelled to perform hard service should not receive a fixed allowance of food, but given all the hay they can eat, with an extra mess of oats at night. They should also be protected from flies and insects, in order to rest well, and be in better condition for service the next day.

THE German wax bean will be found an excellent variety. It is tender, of beautiful appearance, and is not stringy, like the Mohawk or Valentine varieties, They grow rapidly and bear pods in large clusters. Every garden should have them, and they thrive best in the warm season.

WEAK rose bushes may be made to grow by giving them an occasional watering of liquid manure. It should not be too strong. An application once a week is better than applying a large quantity at once. Always stir the soil after the ground becomes dry.

ONE advantage in keeping the soil loose is that when a shower comes, no matter how hard, the water does not run off, but goes down into the soil whereas if the surface of the soil be hard some of the water will run off during a heavy shower. Hence cultivation not only protects the plants during a dry season but enables the soil to absorb a large proportion of water when rain falls.

IT has been demonstrated that while the pinching back of the shoots of melons will induce the vines to throw out laterals, and also produce a larger number, of melons, the process does not increase the size of the fruit.

RADWAY'S PILLS!
The Great Liver and STOMACH REMEDY.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA!
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to directions, and observe what we say in "False and True."

☞ Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

*** Be sure to get RADWAY'S.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

Builds up the broken down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists. $1 a bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St. N.Y.

HOUSEHOLD.

CABBAGE SALAD.—One small head of white cabbage, sliced fine with a keen knife; chopping bruises salads of the green kinds; one-half cup of vinegar, and the same of boiling milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one beaten egg, one tablespoonful of white sugar, pepper and salt to taste. Scald the milk in one saucepan, the vinegar in another. Put into the latter, when hot, the butter, sugar, pepper and salt, boil up once and stir in the shred cabbage. Cover closely and draw to the side of the stove where it will scald, but not boil. Pour the hot milk on the beaten egg. Return to the fire and stir until it begins to thicken. Turn the cabbage into a bowl, pour the hot milk and egg upon it, and mix thoroughly with a silver fork. Cover the bowl while the contents are hot and set away where it will cool suddenly. Eat cold.

A DELICIOUS PEACH PUDDING is made by putting enough whole peaches (with the skins removed of course) in a pudding dish and pouring over them two cups of water. Cover the dish, and set it in a hot oven. When the peaches are soft take the dish from the oven, drain off the juice, and let it stand until it is cool, then add to it a pint of sweet milk, four eggs, well beaten, a small cup of flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder mixed with it, stirred in so gradually and carefully as not to be at all lumpy, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a little salt, and a cup of sugar; beat them all together for three or four minutes, then pour over the peaches, set the dish in the oven, bake until the top is a rich brown. Serve with sugar and cream,

CUCUMBER PICKLES.—Put cucumbers in a jar and cover with a brine made one part salt to four parts boiling water, and to every six cucumbers add one onion, let stand twenty four hours. Take from brine, wash in cold water, wipe dry and put back in the jar, make a pickle of one quart of vinegar, two ounces of brown sugar, two sticks of cinnamon, two pieces of mace, six cloves, two teaspoonsful each of allspice, whole black pepper and mustard seed. Let boil for five minutes, then pour boiling hot over the cucumbers, and when perfectly cold tie up.

REED-BIRD PIE.—Draw the birds and fill their interiors with forcemeat made of chopped veal and ham, or oysters, bread crumbs, butter, salt and pepper; line a baking dish with puff paste. Put the birds into the dish in layers, dust each layer with a little flour and lay in a few pats of butter, add a cupful of good broth or stock and a glass of white wine. Cover the birds with pastry, wetting the edges to make them adhere, cut a whole in the centre of the cover to allow the escape of steam while the pie is baking. Wash it over the top with beaten egg, and bake it in a moderate oven until nicely browned.

GINGER DRINK. — Ginger as a rule agrees well with most stomachs, especially in warm weather. Dissolve two and three-quarter pounds of sugar in two gallons of soft water, then add the well beaten whites of three eggs and two ounces of ground Jamaica ginger. It is well to moisten the ginger before adding it to the whole amount of water. Bring slowly to a boil, skim and stand aside to cool. When cold add the juice of one large lemon and a quarter of a yeast cake dissolved. Fill it into bottles, cork tightly and tie them down. Stand the bottles in a cool place for ten days and they are ready for use.

TO PRESERVE GREEN GAGES.—Choose large firm green gages, cut them in halves, take out the kernels, allow equal weights of fruit and sugar, pound the sugar and sprinkle part of it over the fruit, crack and blanch the kernels. Next day strain the sirup from the fruit, put it to the rest of the sugar into a preserving pan, let it boil gently for twenty minutes, then add the fruit and kernels, simmer again twenty minutes, taking off the scum as it rises, take the fruit out gently with a spoon, put into jars and pour the sirup over.

BROWNED HASHED POTATOES.—Pare and chop the potatoes rather fine, put them in a baking dish, season with salt, pepper and a liberal amount of butter and sufficient milk to just come to the top of the potatoes. Bake in a moderately quick oven forty-five minutes. Serve in the dish in which they are baked.

CURRANTADE. — Mash one box of ripe red currants with a small box of raspberries, add a half pound or one cup of sugar, stir and add sufficient ice water to make it palateable—about two quarts. Strain and use.

One Fact

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. If you need a good blood purifier, tonic, or appetizer, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will do you good.

"My daughter received much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent tonic after a protracted attack of bronchial pneumonia." REV. F. H. ADAMS, New Hartford, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WIGGLES—Arabella, darling, may I kiss you?

Arabella—Yes, sweetest, but kiss me on the left cheek, please.

Wiggles (doing so)—And may I ask dearest, why the left cheek?

Little Brother (poking his head through the door)—Because Jack Wiggles has been kissing her right cheek all the afternoon, and it's tired.

MAMMA (solicitously)—What shoes have you got on, Dot?

Little Dot (from an adjoining room)—These.

UNSYMPATHETIC.—Piffley — Ya-as, I'm raising a mustache.

Biffley—Well, you'd better raise 15 cents.

"What for?"

"For a shave.

"NO, I DON'T speak to him," said the convicted bank-note counterfeiter, contemptuously, "he's hardly in our set. He's in here for making bogus nickels."

WIFE—John, do you know if Dr. Jones' church will be open next Sunday?

Husband (absent minded)—Yes, the side door will.

BROILED TOMATOES. — Select firm, ripe tomatoes, cut them in two and place them upon a well greased double broiling iron. Put them over a clear fire and broil, first on one side and then on the other. Now place on a hot dish and pour over the melted butter, seasoning with cayenne pepper and salt. Serve immediately.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Take ripe tomatoes, cut them in halves and fry them on both sides in hot lard and butter. Place them upon a hot dish and serve. This dish makes an excellent breakfast relish.

LEMON BISCUITS. — One pound of flour, three ounces of butter, half a pound of castor sugar, two eggs, one lemon. Rub the butter into the flour, add the sugar and the grated lemon rind, add the yolk of the eggs, and all the lemon juice if needed; whisk the whites last. Roll out thin, cut into rounds with a paste cutter. Bake in a slow oven. They must be kept dry.

TO PRESERVE PLUMS WHOLE.—Pierce the skins of the plums with a large needle; take one pound of sugar to one pound of plums, boil the sugar with a teacupful of water for twenty minutes, put in the plums and let them simmer very gently for twenty minutes or half an hour, put into pots; if in a day or two the sirup looks watery pour it off, boil again twenty minutes, and pour over the plums.

LEMON CREAM FOR CAKE. — One pint of powdered sugar, the grated rind and juice of two lemons, the stiff beaten white of thre) eggs. Beat the sugar into the white of egg, stir in the lemon and heat it for a short time to thicken, then put it away to cool, when it may be spread upon layer cakes.

HOT WATER FOR IVY POISONING.—The best way of applying it is to keep a spirit lamp under the tin containing the water, and apply the water as hot as the skin will bear. The sensation of relief from the intolerable itching is so immediate and complete that it is almost worth while to be poisoned by ivy to experience it.

DUCKS and geese should never have access to a lawn. They pull the grass up by the roots. As they are voracious feeders, and not fastidious, they can be made to do good service, however, on fields that are covered with young weeds.

ORNAMENTAL plants may be so arranged as to spell words or represent forms, such as stars, crosses, hearts, etc., and the colors may be arranged to correspond. In this manner a very pretty effect may be given a flower garden.

THIS is the season for growing root crops. Beets, parsnips and carrots are now well advanced, but they require close attention in order to keep the rows clean. After each rain the ground should be cultivated, and if grass has taken hold between the plants it will pay to use the hoe. By so doing the roots will be larger, better in quality, and a fair yield secured.

Pompadour brocade, of the old-fashioned "stand-alone" description, is used for underskirts of rich evening toilets.

From the Ex-President of the New York State Senate.

STATE OF N. Y., SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 11, 1886.

I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family for the past five years, and can truthfully say they are a valuable remedy and effect great cures. I would not be without them. I have in several instances given some to friends suffering with weak and lame backs, and they have invariably afforded certain and speedy relief. They cannot be too highly commended.

EDMUND L. PITTS.

The most beautiful wreath on the bier of Emperor Frederick was sent by his old and intimate friends Mr. and Mrs. Geschen.

ME AND BOOTH.—He was evidently a song and dance man. His clothes were loud enough to speak for themselves, and his legs twirled around nimbly as he settled against the stained glass front of the box office of a theatre up town. "Soy, d'yer pass the perfesh?" he asked.

"Certainly," said the treasurer, "if we know them."

The artist pushed in a card which bore the name of "James Swillington Whiskers." It was pushed back.

"What's der matter?"

"Don't know you."

"Don't know me?"

"No."

"Sure?"

"Yes."

"Soy," and his sarcasm was painfully apparent, "for heaven's sake, do you know Booth?"

SO YOU'VE been fishing this afternoon instead of going to school, I hear, said the old man as he seated himself at the table and glared birch rods at the boy. "Never mind, sir, you must wait until after supper. What have you got here, wife? I'm hungry as a wolf."

"Brook trout, pa," hastily explained the boy, "I caught 'em."

"That so?" said the old man, as he helped himself liberally, "but you must not neglect your education, my dear little boy; that will never do, you know.

MRS. OVERTHERHINE (of Cincinnati, to daughter, returned from the Thomas Festival)—Did you enjoy the music, my dear?

Daughter—It was divine, mamma! I was in a trance of dreamy enjoyment through the entire exquisite performance."

"Aren't you rather late?"

"Rather, I fancy, mamma. Mr. Ohlsen invited me to Bullwinkle's for a hot sausage."

TRAMP — Won't you give a little something to an old hero of the battle field. I have survived four wars!

Stranger (handing him some money)—How did you do it?

Tramp (after pocketing the money)—Kept out of 'em.

"ARE you fond of Tennyson, Mr. Hoosier?"

"The fact is, Miss Culchaw, that I don't care for any of those fashionable games."

A Woman's Confession.

"Do you know, Mary, I once actually contemplated suicide?" "You horrify me, Mrs. B. Tell me about it." "I was suffering from chronic weakness. I believed myself the most unhappy woman in the world. I looked ten years older than I really was, and I felt twenty. Life seemed to have nothing in it worth living for." "I have experienced all those symptoms myself. Well?" "Well, I was saved at the eleventh hour from the commission of a deed which I shudder to think of. A friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I did so. In an incredibly short time I felt like a new being. The 'Prescription' cured me, and I owe Dr. Pierce a debt of gratitude which I can never repay."

There is no reason why anybody should be ignorant of the character of the loveliest flowers that bloom.

A Pill in Time, Saves Nine!

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are preventative as well as curative. A few of these "Little Giants," taken at the right time, with little expense and no inconvenience, will accomplish what many dollars and much sacrifice of time will fail to do after Disease once holds you with his iron-grasp. Constipation relieved, the Liver regulated, the Blood purified, will fortify against fevers and all contagious diseases. Persons intending travel, changing diet, water and climate, will find invaluable, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In vials convenient to carry.

Nothing is more profitable to a farmer than raising a few ducks every year. The Pekin is the most hardy and easy raised.

If all so-called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

The old-time double skirts are again in vogue. These are merely two straight flounces covering the foundation skirt all around.

You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will overcome that tired feeling, purify your blood, give you a good appetite, and make you bright, active and strong. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

Grand temple are made of small stones and great lives made up of trifling events.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, North Carolina State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, New York, and others.

Printed flannels are extensively used for yachting and mountain dresses, also for morning costumes for seaside wear.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Long purses of steel beads, with a band at each end, one of gold and one of silver, are the fancy of the hour.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

More than 1,000,00 men are employed by the various railway lines in the United States.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

All-over embroidery, barred or striped, is used for the basque, sleeves and front of the skirt of Swiss muslin dresses.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

A person has no use for a religion that he cannot understand and cannot carry right along with him for everyday use.

Mrs. Dart's Triplets.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00. At druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.

Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT--Some delay up the road, I hear.

Telegraph Operator—Yes, two passenger trains going at the rate of 60 miles an hour came together at Cliff Crossing.

"Cliff Crossing. There is a big embankment at that point."

"Yes, both trains went over the precipice."

"Well, it won't take long to get the track cleared, then. I was afraid it might be something serious."

WIDOW HARDFARE (landlady)—My husband used to say, poor man, that he always felt better for it if he got up from the table just a little hungry.

Sarcastic Boarder (only a week behind with his board and consequently independent)—I s'pose, Mrs. Hardfare, that your husband felt good pretty much all the time.

THEY were riding together in the moonlight, and he was trying hard to think of something pleasant to say. All of a sudden she gave a slight shiver.

"Are you cold, Miss Hattie?" he asked, anxiously. "I will put my coat around you if you like."

"Well, yes," she said shyly, with another little shiver, "I am a little cold, I confess; but you needn't put your coat around me. One of the sleeves will do."

MAUD (admonishingly to her younger sister)—Hush, Jennie, don't disturb sister Rose. Her thoughts are far away with her affianced lover in distant lands.

Jennie—Her thoughts may be, but her eyes are on the captain of our home base ball club, who is taking his men to play the Boston nine. I tell you, he's a daisy!

"MY dear Hans, what would you like to have for a birthday present?"

"A telephone, mother dear."

"My dear boy, why do you want a telephone?"

"I want it right at the head of my bed, so I can stay in bed and go to school at the same time."

"WHO was the wisest man?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"Soloman," promptly replied a little girl.

"And who was the holiest?"

"Moses."

"Moses! what makes you think so?"

"Because, I often hear papa speaking of 'Holy Moses.'"

YOUNG HAPPIDADDE—Congratulate me, old fellow. Once again I'm a father!

Old Crustiphelloe — Humph! How many's that, eight or ten?

"Only six, and all boys. None over 12 years of age. What do you think of that?"

"I think you are certainly enjoying the sonny side of life."

DR. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,

Surgical & Medical Office, 206 N. Second St., Phila.

Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential.

SEND FOR BOOK.

Office Hours 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

30 587

WANTED:

ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY,

To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into

LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES.

The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address,

International Publishing & Printing Co.

528 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. 31C

Prepared only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.

G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.

D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. **$1.00.** Sold by Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

HUGH NESBITT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PAINTER'S -:- SUPPLIES,

552 Grand St., New York City.

Latest designs in Paper Hangings and Widow Shades. ☞ Estimates furnished for all kind of Painting and Decorating.

COLLEGE N. E. Ohio Normal, Canfield, O. All expenses $100 per year. REV E. B. WEBSTER, Prest.

To introduce, will send a pair of splendid (size 11 inch) 8-Colored **IDEAL CRAYON-LITHO. PORTRAITS** Cleveland-Thurman or Harrison-Morton with 1m. Oak Frame border for 50c. Geo. F. Bourgeois, Cincinnati, O. Send 2c. for List of Campaign resolutions. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Boxes, 70 pills. 14 Pills.

GOLD is worth $3. per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1.00, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure cure for ASTHMA. Sold by druggists. Price $1 per box, by mail. POWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

☞ CLEANSE the mucous membranes of the stomach and bowels of all slime and foreign matter, start the secretions, assist digestion and assimilation, nutrify the blood. They relieve the liver of congestion, give it a chance to extract bile poisons from the blood, to make them into good bile, and to secrete just what is needed. They do not tear their way and irritate like most purgatives, but they treat all the surfaces and organs, so that the entire system responds.

They are based on scientific principles.
They are entirely rational and natural.
They always do what is claimed for them.
They work on the system in the way claimed.
They work together for the greatest good.
They are not like new and untried medicines.
They need no praise, but only simple mention of merit.

☞ Dr. Schenck's purely vegetable and wholly reliable family medicines are for sale by all Druggists. Every package has neatly printed directions for use. If you would understand yourself send for Dr. Schenck's new Book on Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach. Sent free. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELY'S **Cream Balm**

I was surprised after using Ely's Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril, which was closed for 20 years was open and free as the other. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Cressingham, 275-18th St., Brooklyn.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

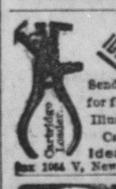
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

MARVELOUS. MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems. Cure of mind wandering. Any book learned in one reading. Classes of 1887 at Baltimore, 1003 at Detroit 1500 at Philadelphia, 1113 at Washington, 1216 at Boston, large classes at Columbia Law students, at Yale, Wellesley, Oberlin, University of Penn., Michigan University, Chautauqua, &c., &c. Endorsed by RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Judge GIBSON, Dr. BROWNE, E. H. COOK, Prin. N. Y. State Normal College, &c. Taught by correspondence. Prospectus post FREE from PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.



for Shot Guns, RIFLES and Pistols. IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS Cheapest and best. Send for free Illustrated Catalogue. Ideal M'f'g Co. Box 1064 V, New Haven, Conn.

BALDNESS CURED

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY!

BALD SPOTS
THIN HAIR
DANDRUFF
THIN BEARD
FALLING HAIR

We cure these by means of Fechter's Fountain Fabrics. Send for particulars of our remedy.

FECHTER REMEDY CO., New Haven, Conn. Box 86 F.

Send 50c to some bald headed friend.

THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL

All cuttings of the drill in clay, sand, gravel, rock, &c., are discharged at surface without removing tools. Noted for success where others fail. Drill drops 70 to 90 times a minute. Prof's large Catalogue Free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

$160 FARMERS SAW MILL.

ENGINES, Wood Pleasers

Hege's Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE

After all others fail consult

Dr. LOBB

329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.

20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 8 evenings. Send stamp for book.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL. Latest Buggy and Carriage improvement. HERBRAND CO., Fremont, O.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, AUG. 9, 1888

LOCAL ITEMS.

——The crickets' fall concert will soon open.

——Had a thunder gust on Wednesday afternoon.

——John Mullen, of Renova, is visiting relatives here.

——The steam thresher is puffing and snorting thro' the land.

——A cold wave is said to be on the way. Let it come and waive.

——Apples and potatoes are said to be down to 40 and 50 cts per bu.

—Our farmers are busy harvesting the oats crop, which is a large one.

——Mr. Isaac Smith and family, of Williamsport, are visiting at Wm. Wolfs:

——The huckelberry crop does not seem to be so abundant this season as last year.

——Mrs. Hunter and children, of Boalsburg, visited at J. D. Murray's, last week.

——Mrs. Daniel Fleisher, of this place, is suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

——Hon. Sam'l Gilliland, of Oak Hall, has been ill for the last few weeks, but is improving again.

——There are some typhoid fever cases in Bellefonte and considerable sickness among children.

——Ex-Sheriff Woodring and family, we are informed, expect to move to Altoona in the near future.

——C. Dinges, traveling constantly as an insurance agent, has given up his location and office at Bellefonte.

——John Wolf, of Miles, and G. W. Rumbarger, of Bellefonte, have been drawn as U. S. grand jurors, at Scranton.

——D. F. Fortney, on Monday evening delivered an able address before the Bellefonte Cleveland and Thurman club

——Spangler & Co. paid $5,10 freight last week, on a car load of cattle from Pittsburg to this place and got a pass thrownin.

——Sale of Stover farm, near Penns Cave, on Saturday, Aug, 18. This is a desirable property, see advertisement in another colum.

——The missing Millheim woman, Mrs. Royer, has not yet turned up. Some have suspicious ideas about the disappearance of the woman.

——Fannie Geiswhite, a young lady living near Gregg's ore bank, has been quite ill for several weeks, caused by coming in contact with insect poison.

——The Murray Sunday School, at Penn Cave, will hold a festival on Saturday, August 18, in Levi Long's woods, at Penn Cave, for benefit of Sunday School. All are invited.

— Geo. M. Boal has gone to Philadelphia, to attend a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, and help nominate a candidate for auditor general,

——One fellow from Snyder county, whose eye-sight was as defective as his literacy, on getting off the cars at Coburn, to attend the Millheim centennial, read out the inscription on the arch at the station thus: "Coburn 8 years old *beats* Millheim 100 years old." He read "beats" for *greets* as it spelled on the arch.

——Mr. F. G. Fransiscus, of Lewistown, favored our sanctum with a call, and to renew old acquaintance. Mr. Fransiscus is one of the solid business men of Mifflin county, who started with 25 cents, and by strict attention to business, fair dealing and dint of perseverance, has founded one of the largest hardware houses in the interior of the state.

——Centre Hall is to have another business establishment in the shape of a clothing store. Messrs. Wolf Freedman and Max Harris, of Selinsgrove, were in town this week, and completed all arrangements for the erection of a large building on the corner lot of the Hoffer tract, adjoining Deininger's lots, near the station. The building is to be finished in about two months by the Messrs. Lose, who have the contract, when it will be occupied immediately and a clothing store opened up.

——A peculiarly sad event to record is the death of Mrs. S A. Stover, of Bellefonte, which occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. She was a young woman of lively, aimiable disposition, the loving wife of a fond husband and the mother of two bright children. One of these children died a few weeks ago, causing a deep bereavment in the family. Since then all the members of the family have been afflicted with illness and the death of Mrs. Stover will be extremely difficult for the surviving husband and child to bear.

—H. H. Klinger owns several of the finest farms in the vicinity of Kratzerville, Snyder county. W. B. Herman is a wealthy neighbor. On Wednesday Farmer Klinger told his wife that he was going to Sunbury on business. Mrs. Herman the same day informed her husband that she was going on a visit to relatives in Milton. Her husband drove her to the cars at Selinsgrove and bade her goodbye. It is now konwn that Mrs. Herman was joined by Farmer Klinger and that they took a train for the West together. Farmer Klinger drew a large amount of money from the bank. The parties are both members of leading Snyder county families. Besides her husband, Mrs. Herman deserts three children, and Klinger leaves a wife and several children.

——Bro. Miller, of the evangelical pulpit, is delivering a series of Sabbath evening lectures, upon religious duties, both of ministers and laymen. Bro. Miller handles things without gloves and strikes right out into the realms of sin with sledge-hammer logic, and wont scare, no matter what corner the bowl comes from, and will talk right out in meetin.

Bro. Miller thinks that the pulpit should at all times speak out more boldly against the evils of society—lewdness, dishonesty, swindlers, and every other species of sin and iniquity, without fear or favor, that the wicked must be confronted with their sins even if it does drive them away or make them howl. This is the duty of the pulpit,—many come short in this duly, afraid they will offend this one or that one.

SPRING MILLS.

Prof. Hosterman's academic institute numbers eighteen students. Miss Lillian Krise is teaching a select school at this place.

Our base ball nine played the Rebersburg nine on last Saturday. Our boys speak in terms of highest praise of the hospitality they received at the hands of Rebersburg people; but then, you know, Rebersburgers are noted for their hospitality. They furnished the boys with a first class dinner and supper. When they played with Millheim nine on Centennial day they had to buy their own entertainment.

Rev. Thomas J. Hacker, the Reformed minister at Shamokin, with his family sojourned a week with Mr. Eisenhart. On Sabbath eve he preached to a large and appreciative audience in the M. E. church. It was a masterly address, abounding in the most beautiful metaphors and interladen with the most profound truths.

A Cleveland and Thurman club has been organized at Spring Mills with W. A. Krise as president; Hiram Grove vice president and W. J. Hanna secy. Y.

SNAKE STORIES.

Among the snake stories now going we copy this one: The greatest set of rattles ever cut from a rattlesnake are now on exhibition in the office of the Treasurer of Lycoming county, at Williamsport. The string measures 8½ inches and contains 45 rattles. The biggest string of rattles on record previous to this was taken from the big snake killed near Westport, last week. The string measured 4 inches and contained 21 rattles. The snake that bore it was the biggest one ever killed in the State, being 7 feet long, the rattles forming almost one fourth of the reptils entire length. If it is true that a rattlesnake grows a rattle every year after the first year the snake must have been 46 years old.

In order to wind up the season with eclat the REPORTER will give this snake story: A rattler was killed not far from here which measured six inces in length and had a string of rattles eight feet in length. Send on your premium.

POTTERS MILLS ITEMS.

A jolly picnic party, composed of the young folks of this place visited the cave last Saturday. In the party were: Sam'l M'Coy, Emma Morse, James Goodhart, Hattie Evans, Frank M'Coy, Maud Evans, Bernard Evans, Beulah Storhm, Ada Goodhart and sister, Will Spangler and Agness M'Coy.

Mr. Samuel M'Coy was the recipient of a fine present the other day, in the shape of a fine sorrel horse from Miss E. M. his most intimate friend.

The latest sensation at this place is the report that one of our young men is about to take a very important step in the matrimonial line and was to Bellefonte and secured the necessary license. The bride is a Miss M., of Philadelphia, and is a handsome and accomplished young lady. May their future be of extended happiness.

SHORT ITEMS.

Deininger has his new house, near the station, almost ready for an occupant.

Weather very warm since Friday last.

Farmers are busy putting away their oats, and the crop is good.

Merchant Long is building a grain house and coal shed near the siding at Spring Mills, and intends doing big business.

Solt has finished the street crossings at Bartholmews.

Grading on the Linden Hall tramway to the Bear Meadows is going forward briskly.

KICKED BY A HORSE.

A son of Henry Stoner, of near Tusseyville, was kicked in the face, by a horse, on Thursday evening, of last week. The boy received a painful bruise on the lower jaw by the kick.

As we learn later, it was a stallion that kicked the Stoner boy. He was watering the animal at the time, in the barnyard. The horse broke from him and kicked the little fellow on the lower part of the cheek, breaking his jaw and collar bone. The boy has been unconscious since, and was dangerously injured.

ESCAPED FROM LEWISBURG JAIL.

A very bold case of jail-breaking occurred in Lewisburg, on the 4th, inst. Two burglars, Moyer and Kelly, who were awaiting trial on several charges, escaped in broad daylight by sawing off an iron bar in one of the windows. They made their way to an alley back of the jail and were seen by several persons running as fast as they could toward the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. No effort was made to stop them and they probably succeeded in catching a freight train.

JUST ONE WORD.

Thanks to the few who kindly responded to duns sent out—there are still men abroad who know what is right. But of the many who did not heed the notices sent, what shall we say of them? well, we shall expect to find some men turning up among them yet, who will make an early remittance of amount due. Why any one should expect a paper to be sent regularly for years without paying for it, is a puzzle to us.

DIED FROM A KICK.

A little girl named Smith, whose parents live on the pike about one mile west of Millheim, and was staying at Mr. Bohn's, near Linden Hall, as we are informed, was kicked on the leg by a horse a week ago, and so severely injured, that death resulted therefrom on Monday last. Quite a number of serious accidents, of persons being kicked by horses, have occurred recently.

THEM TRIPLETS.

Mrs. Loneberger now invites all to come and see her triplets, and is willing to have a boom, after taking several weeks rest. Persons from a distance, old and young during picnic week, will be welcome, and find the little ones smiling, neat and pretty.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

An old gentleman in Maryland said he had raised his family on "Sellers, Liver Pill's," and considered them almost as essential to a family as bread. That's true.

BRIEF LOCALS.

——Our farmers are busy cutting oats this week.

——Always try to avoid being selfish and little.

— Bushman, the jeweler, is getting to be quite an expert at shooting glass balls.

——Peter Hoffer put out the largest number of binders, the Osborn, this season.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——Some thunder showers passed around this locality last Saturday and Sunday.

——We will let you have the REPORTER for the campaign, from this on for 15 cents, cash.

——D. L. Zerby, of Millheim, has been appointed assistant cashier in the bank at that place.

——It is intended to bore for water on the new picnic ground, near the station. A good idea.

——John Kline, on F. Kurtz's farm, near Centre Hall, intends to quit farming, next spring.

——The REPORTER at the low price of 15 cents, cash, from now to the close of the campaign.

——Camp meeting by the evangelical church is in progress at Swengle, Union county, this week.

——Mrs. Jonas Condo, of Penn Hall, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Emerick, in this place.

——Howard Homan threshed 60 bushels of wheat from a 2½ acre lot near our town. Who beats?

——Mrs. Harriet Condo, of Penn Hall visited her daughter Mrs. Dr. Emerick at this place this week.

——The wheat never was of a finer quality, in Centre county than this year's crop. Our farms are not played out yet.

——Wm. Knofsinger killed a number of rattlesnakes in Greensvalley, in the last few weeks. One of them had 13 rattles.

——A marksman's tournament and picnic is likely to come off in our valley this fall. There will be some sober shooting, you bet.

——Monday was quite warm and at night there was an absence of that coolness which made nights pleasant this summer.

——A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved designs and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

——Those who continually mind other people's business are invariably found not to succeed in their own and are a neighborhood's curse.

——D F. Luse has fitted up a first class bath room in his residence and hereafter will take his ablutions weekly; good scheme.

——Grand Army Day of Central Pennsylvania will be held in Philipsburg Thursday, September 6th, under the auspices of the Col. Ent Post.

——If yer want to throw two or three christian gentlemen, hereaways into convulsions, just drop a few kind remarks about the REPORTER and on comes the fit.

——Mr. Lesher, the prop timber man of this place, was surprised one morning this week to find one of his largest and best mules dead in the stall from an attack of colic.

——The fellow who reported for the daily papers that Centre county was having a big apple crop, ought to be put into a cider press to help fill up. Not much apples hereaways.

——The band festival at Farmers Mills was largely attended on Saturday and a fair sum was realized for the band. Our band was present in the afternoon and were royally entertained.

——Bellefonte business men inform us that the "boom" did not help them much after all, as the laborers attracted thither are foreigners of a class that do not make themselves felt in business houses.

——Mr. I O. Hoffer, of Philadelphia, was in town on Saturday to pay his friends a short visit. Olie, as he is known, is a fashionable tailor and has opened a merchant tailor establishment on 459, eight St., Philadelphia and enjoys a large trade.

——Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Orlady, from the west, formerly of Huntingdon co., are still visiting at J. C. Boals, and other relatives here. Dr. Orlady is a highly intelligent gentleman, and well booked in Penn'a politics of ye olden time.

——We see it stated that Mr. Samuel Braucher's farm in Hartley twp. yielded this year an average of 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. This is probably the best yield in the county. Can any of our Centre county farmers beat that?

——Mr. John Mullen, Renova's extensive shoe dealer, was in town this week for a short visit to his family who are visiting here, and for a little recreation, John seems to be prospering up in that busy railroad town and are glad to hear of his success.

——Mr. Musser, of the Musser House at Millheim, is bound to keep up with the times, and has ordered a fine buss, from one of the best houses in York State, which is to run between Coburn station and his hotel. The finish of the new buss will be elegant, and surpass any thing in this section of the state. It will be handsomely lettered and the inside will be of queenly coziness. Landlord Musser is bound to have every thing first class about his hotel.

——If you desire to build a new buggy or if you have an old one that needs new wheels, go to McFarlane's in Bellefonte, where you can get the best and most thoroughly seasoned wheels to be had anywhere and at a very low price. Warner and Savven wheels kept in stock and other makes ordered if wanted. Spokes and felloes, dry as a horn, for sale cheap. Their stock of hot weather goods is going fast,—only a few of the great White Mountain Ice cream freezers left,—will freeze cream in seven minutes. Window screens and fly nets going fast.

John E. Barrett, editor of the Scranton Truth, is one of the busiest newspaper men in America. In addition to erecting a splendid new building and equipping it with one of Hoe's web-perfecting presses, he has just written a thrilling and romantic story for Collier's Once a Week, entitled "Masked Marriage," which will appear in No. 16 of that popular publication. A recent issue of the Boston Pilot pays Barret a glowing tribute, and warmly urges his election to congress; but he speaks to a wider constituency in Once a Week, and his story of "A Masked Marriage," is assuredly one of the literary sensations of the year.

LABOR AGAIN HITS HARRISON.

INDIANA'S FEDERATION OF TRADES SCORES HIM AND HIS PARTY.

Indianapolis, Aug, 8.—The antipathy of the laboring men of Indiana to Ben Harrison and their determination to rebuke him at the polls found official voice yesterday in the annual meeting of the State Federation of Trades, and all the efforts of republican managers to stuff the meeting and circumvent any action unfavorable to the republican ticket proved unavailing. The hundred authorized delegates passed these resolutions, only one delegate, who had been instructed not to take any stand on a political matter voted against them.

Among the resolutions adopted the following is the sum and substance of what the laboring men did;

Resolved, That we cannot support the candidates of the republican party for president or vice-president because both of them are wanting insympathy for the laboring classes.

TWENTY-SIX DEAD.

New York, Aug. 6.—The feeling of horror caused by the story of the fatal fire at No. 197 Bowery, by which seventeen unfortunates were burned to death, has been still further increased by the fact that two more victims were found, and that one of the injured taken to Bellevue hospital expired shortly after midnight.

This makes twenty bodies found in the ruins so far. Six others are missing, so that twenty-six lives are supposed to have been lost altogether.

The fire broke out on the second floor and seemed to be through the entire building in a minute. The poor creatures in the tenement were panic-stricken and rushed from floor to floor. Some got down the fire-escapes and made their way through smoke and flame on the ground floor in safety. Some made their way to the roofs of adjoining buildings, and the majority of those who escaped were taken across a ladder to the roof of the People's Theater. After they were safe men jumped from the roof of buildings to the street in terror. The thirteen dead bodies were burned to a crisp in the different floors of the building after the fire was put out. Only the interior of the tenement was burned.

——Mow your Canada thistles at once.

——Saturday last was the warmest—mercury rose up to 95 in the shade, at this place, altho' there was a breeze going all day from 10 in the morning.

——Reader, can't you get one or more names for the REPORTER, for the low price of 20 cents for the campaign? Please try.

——Among the best brands of roller flour, now in market manufactured in the United States, are the Cream(patent) and Calla Lily (extra straight,) brands from the Centre Hall roller mills.

——A game of base ball will be played at this place on Saturday, between Spring Mills and Centre Hall boys. Centre Hall boys will hardly come up to their former record and if they get beat a committee should be appointed to kick the seat of their pants.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

THE WONDERFUL NEW FULCASTER WHEAT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST, HARDIEST, EARLIEST AND MOST PROLIFIC WHEAT IN AMERICA.

CLAIMS.

I claim for this wheat the following points of superiority over any and all other wheats:

1st.—Extra hardness, grows with a short, broad, fleshy leaf, in the fall clinging closely to the ground and protecting its roots perfectly through the most severe weather, consequently standing the winter better than any other variety.

2nd.—Owing to its stooling qualities it does not require as much seed per acre as other wheats.

3rd.—The stiffness of straw that it stands up under all circumstances equal to any other wheat.

4th.—The insect, while we do not claim it to be entirely fly proof, it has made an average crop, while the old hardy varieties such as the Amber, Lancaster, Martin, Rocky Mountain, Fultz, Mediterranean, etc., have been reduced below a half crop the army worm has never attacked it, while fields by its side have been badly damaged. Why this is I cannot tell unless it is owing to its peculiar growth and earliness.

5th.—Early ripening, being from three to six days earlier than any other wheat. Either from this or some other cause it has up to this time entirely escaped rust, scab and blight, being disease proof, and we believe it will be for many years to come.

6th.—The variety of this wheat is of a deep red color unsurpassed for milling purposes, grows with small beard.

7th.—Wonderful profligacy. This is the most valuable claim, and I do unhesitatingly say, so far as has been tried, it has outyielded every variety with no exception unless possibly the Fultz, and of that variety it has the advantage of being so superior for milling as to command a much better price in the market. I have carefully examined into the character of this wheat and have been in correspondence with farmers who have tried it, and together with my own experience and of a few farmers who sowed small quantities of it in my own neighborhood, I feel assured in saying that it is better suited for our soil and climate than any other wheat now grown in our section. The wheat is no longer an experiment, it has been grown now for several years and without a single case of failure, ranging from 25 to 46 bushels per acre.

Price—$1.40 in lots of 2 to 6 bushels. In lots of less than 20 bushels $1.35. In larger lots $1.25. Ten cents additional when in new cotton bags. Address

W. E. SMITH, or
KIEFFER WOLFE, Agt.,
Millmont, Pa.

aug9-3t

MARRIED.

On the 29, inst. at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Stover, Mr. David T. Stoner and Miss Annie Smith, both of Millheim.

"My son had an abcess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured him." J, F. Brooks, Painesville, Ohio.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn,	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour..	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour..	$ 1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail..	1 20
Middlings per ton..	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

SALESMEN

WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

Chase Brothers Company, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

-:- JULY OFFERING -:-

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

O-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-O

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

65 Summer Suits, all wool, were $10,, we cut down to ½, 5.00			
58 Seersucker Coats and Vests for		1.50 and	1.00
Cassimere Pants, -	were	4.75 now	3.50
" " -	"	2.75 "	1.75
" " -	"	3.50 "	2.50
Ladies Walking Shoes, -	"	90 "	60
" " " -	"	1.50 "	1.00
" " " -	"	2.00 "	1.50
Ladies Shoes, -	"	2.50 "	2.00
" " -	"	2.00 "	1.50
" " -	"	1.50 "	1.25
" " -	"	1.35 "	1.00
Yard Wide Embroideries,	"	2.00 "	1.25
" " "	"	1.50 "	1.00
" " "	"	1.00 "	75
Black Silk Mitts, -	"	50 "	25
Cold Silk Gloves, -	"	60 "	40
French Satines, -	"	40 "	35
" " -	"	35 "	25
" " -	"	25 "	20
" " -	"	20 "	15
" " -	"	15 "	12½
Victoria and India Linen,	"	25 "	20
" " "	"	20 "	15
" " "	"	15 "	10

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE.

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK,

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.